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Recommended Citation

Paducah Daily Register, "Paducah Daily Register, February 21, 1907" (1907). *Paducah Daily Register*. 492.
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PADUCAH DAILY REGISTER.

Register, Est. May, 1896.
Standard, Est. April 1884.

PADUCAH, KY., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1907

VOL. 23, NUMBER 259

THE STORY OF WHITE

JEROME BEGAN CROSS EXAMINATION OF EVELYN YESTERDAY.

THAW TOLD HIS WIFE OF TWO RESORTS

MAINTAINED BY WHITE WHERE RICH RUINED YOUNG GIRLS.

Defense Makes Progress and Lawyer Delmas Shows Great Skill in Handling Case.

New York, Feb. 20.—District Attorney Jerome resumed the cross-examination of Mrs. Evelyn Thaw when court opened this morning.

Many questions were asked by Jerome about Mrs. Thaw posing as model for New York and Philadelphia artists, and in answer Mrs. Thaw declared she had never posed with more than arms, neck and shoulders exposed. She told of going on the stage and the first publication of her picture.

Jerome began the cross-examination of Evelyn on the story of White and tried to make her admit discrepancies. He made a demand on the defense attorneys for a number of letters written by White to the witness while she was abroad, but did not secure them.

Jerome plied her with questions regarding her life and the witness as a rule answered very promptly. Jerome brought out that previous to the meeting with White, Evelyn and her mother were good friends of a man named Garland, against whom divorce proceedings were pending. The witness testified that this friendship terminated abruptly after she met White.

Reluctant to Begin.

The district attorney seemed reluctant to begin the cross-examination of Mrs. Thaw today, desiring to have the matter postponed until Thursday morning in order that he might determine whether or not a further examination of the witness was necessary on the issues involved in the case.

"After I have looked further into the matter I may decide to cross-examine Mrs. Thaw," Mr. Jerome stated to the court, "or I may waive my right. If, when all the testimony is in, I shall be honestly of the opinion that he was insane at the time this act was committed, I do not propose to take up the time of this court and the jury, contending."

Mr. Delmas here interrupted Mr. Jerome. He wanted to know if the district attorney meant that if he was honestly convinced that Thaw was insane when he shot Stanford White he would abandon the prosecution.

"I promise nothing," retorted the prosecutor.

A wordy conflict ensued, during which Mr. Jerome hinted at broken confidences and evasion of stipulations. He declared that he did not wish to humiliate the witness with a cross-examination which he might deem unnecessary.

"However, if I am forced to do it I will," said Mr. Jerome, with something of a menace in his tone.

"You may proceed," replied Mr. Delmas.

Big Pile of Letters.

After Mrs. Thaw had sat in the witness chair for nearly five minutes, Mr. Delmas began his examination.

"You have already testified, Mrs. Thaw, that you are familiar with the handwriting of Stanford White," said the attorney. "I now hand you a paper and ask if from beginning to end it is in the handwriting of Mr. White?"

Mrs. Thaw gazed at the paper, evidently a letter, and said:

"It is his handwriting."

Mr. Delmas handed the witness six other letters, and they also were identified as having come from Stanford White. The letters were marked as defendant's exhibits Q, R, S, T, U, V and W.

After a moment's delay still other letters were identified.

As the examination of the letters was concluded Mr. Delmas turned to the witness.

"How long have you known May MacKenzie?"

"Since 1904."

"Did you, in May, 1906, relate to Mr. Thaw a conversation you had with May MacKenzie, especially with reference to what she said to you regarding Stanford White?"

District Attorney Jerome objected to the question, but was overruled.

"May MacKenzie told me," said Mrs. Thaw, "Stanford White had been to see her, and that she had told him that Harry and I were getting along nicely together. She said she thought it was so nice the way we loved each other."

"She said Stanford White had remarked: 'Pooh, it won't last. I will get her back.'"

"Did Mr. Thaw say anything when you told him this?"

"He said he had already heard it from Miss MacKenzie."

"What was his condition when you told him?"

"The way he always was when on the subject of Stanford White."

"How was that?"

"Very excited and nervous."

Wrote to White.

"When you were in Boulogne, and after you had heard you had been named as a co-respondent, did you write to anyone in America?"

"Yes, I think I wrote to Stanford White," Mrs. Thaw responded readily.

"And this was after Thaw had proposed?"

"Yes."

"Did you cable to Stanford White from Boulogne?"

"I don't remember."

"I understand your honor wishes to adjourn at this hour," said Mr. Jerome, looking at the clock, which pointed to 4:25.

Justice Fitzgerald ordered an adjournment until tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, at which time District Attorney Jerome will proceed with his cross-examination of the defendant's wife.

TEN PER CENT INCREASE.

Postal Telegraph and Cable Company Increases Salaries.

New York, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Clarence H. Mackey, president of Postal Telegraph and Cable company made the following announcement this afternoon: All statements heretofore made as to amount of increases in salaries which would be made by the Postal Telegraph Cable company have been entirely unauthorized.

The matter was passed upon finally by this company today, however, and it was ordered that the salaries of all operators, traffic chiefs, wire chiefs, assistant chief operators, and managers be increased ten per cent and that this increase shall apply not only to the principal offices, but to all the offices of the company in the United States.

LIBRARY CLOSURES.

The Doors Will Not Open Tomorrow on Account of Washington's Birthday.

The Carnegie library will be closed tomorrow on account of Washington's birthday anniversary, and will not be accessible by the public.

Among the periodicals on the shelves the trustees have added the "Engineering News" for benefit of those desiring to study the varied and scientific contents.

NINETY-EIGHT DOGS.

City License Has Been Paid Upon That Many Canines by Owners.

The books of City Clerk Henry Bailey yesterday showed that ninety-three males and five female dogs had been secured tags by their owners who paid the licenses. Not a single person had paid the dog license the first of last week, therefore the threatened arrest of everybody has proven an incentive for them to pay as the clerk has been rushed issuing the licenses. For every one paid the dog owner gets a tag that he attaches to his canine neck, it being ample evidence that the license had been paid.

A close estimate is that there are just about 2,000 more dogs in the city that have not been paid on.

BADLY INJURED.

Brakeman Travis Caught Between a String of Cars on I. C. Tracks.

Brakeman Harry Travis, colored, of the Illinois Central railroad service, lies dangerously injured at the railroad hospital, but was alive this morning, and resting easy. Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock a string of freight cars had been cut in two on the tracks at Eleventh and Broadway, and Travis was passing between the two cars where the train was uncoupled, when the slack in the string caused the cars to rebound and come together, the drawhead catching him in the stomach and back, fearfully injuring the darkey, who was quickly taken to the hospital.

Ministers' Meeting.

Rev. E. H. Cunningham left yesterday for Calvert City to attend a meeting of the Baptist ministers of this section. He will be gone several

THE BAPTIST MESSENGER

INITIAL ISSUE OF THIS PUBLICATION APPEARED YESTERDAY.

WILLING WORKERS MEET WITH MRS. KATTERJOHN

CHEEK PRAYER SOCIETY MEETS WHERE MOST GOOD IS DONE.

Rev. E. H. Cunningham Gone to Attend Minister's Gathering—Dr. Bolling Returns Tomorrow.

"The Baptist Messenger" came out in its initial number yesterday and is an unusually neat, attractive and readable publication which will be gotten out monthly hereafter. It is the paper published in interest of the Baptist denomination of this city, and bids fair to have a large circulation among the members and others, as its columns of yesterday were full of good and entertaining reading matter pertaining to the good work of the congregations. There are names of hundreds of Baptists upon the circulation books, the charge being only fifty cents per year. Mr. Lewis L. Bebout, the insurance man, is editor of the publication, and has a number of brainy members as his assistants. The paper will keep all in close touch with the work of the Baptists, and is appreciated by all, especially those of the flock.

Yesterday's issue shows the following church and society officers and assistants:

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Rev. C. M. Thompson, D. D., pastor.

Rev. J. R. Clark, assistant pastor.

Deacons—W. E. Covington, chairman; J. R. Puryear, secretary; J. C. Porter, E. H. Covington, R. L. Eley, A. L. Lassiter, H. K. Lukins, F. N. Gardner, J. H. Graham, G. R. Rouse, J. E. Potter, A. M. Rouse, L. I. Bebout, J. T. Reddick.

Trustees—Ed. L. Atkins, J. T. Reddick, J. R. Puryear, J. R. Puryear, treasurer; J. K. Wilson, financial secretary; J. R. Puryear, church clerk; Miss Courtie Puryear, organist.

Primary Department—Mrs. E. L. Atkins, superintendent. Assistants: Mrs. J. Toner, Mrs. E. L. Herington, Mrs. I. O. Walker, Misses Odie Puryear, Elizabeth Atkins, Ella Wilhelm, Clara B. Thompson. Secretaries: Rollie Graham and Ed. Atkins.

Sunday School—Main School—Prof. A. M. Rouse, superintendent; L. L. Bebout, assistant superintendent; Oswald Cheek, secretary; L. W. Emery, assistant secretary; J. R. Puryear, treasurer; Miss Orance Thurman, organist.

Mite Society—Mrs. W. E. Covington, president; Mrs. J. R. Puryear, vice-president; Mrs. E. B. Richardson, secretary; Mrs. Annie Street, treasurer; Mrs. M. H. Callissi, reporter.

Woman's Missionary Society—Miss Mittie Beard, president; Miss Courtie Puryear, vice-president; Miss Lucile Randle, secretary; Miss Helen Alcott, treasurer.

Willing Workers Meet.

The Willing Workers society of the German Evangelical church of South Fifth street meets this afternoon with Mrs. George Katterjohn of 1126 West Jefferson street.

Cheek Prayer Society.

The Cheek Prayer society was organized among the members of the First Baptist church, named after the late lamented Rev. John Cheek, pastor at death of that congregation. The object of the society is to hold prayer services in homes of invalids or other people who cannot attend the regular church worship, and to also conduct services at places where there is a possibility of saving some soul which cannot be properly gotten at at the churches. The members of the society request that if anyone knows of a place where the organization could hold services of benefit that notification be sent Mrs. C. C. Covington of West Jefferson street, one of the leading members of the body.

Ministers' Meeting.

Rev. E. H. Cunningham left yesterday for Calvert City to attend a meeting of the Baptist ministers of this section. He will be gone several

COLLECTIONS NOT READY

SHERIFF OGILVIE HELD BACK TWO DAYS BY TAX DEVELOPMENTS.

MAGISTRATES EMPOWERED TO MOVE WELL SAND

FRED A. HUNTER'S WILL PROBATED, AND LEAVES ALL TO LULA WHITE.

Large Number of Deeds Recorded With Clerk Who Issued Many Marriage Licenses.

Sheriff John Ogilvie not being quite ready to settle with the county for the taxes collected during 1907, yesterday when the fiscal court met in called session, an adjournment was taken over until tomorrow when the gathering will be held and settlement made. The sheriff was ready, but Tuesday received taxes made out for too low a figure by the railroads, and this necessitating some additional work, don't have his documents in shape until tomorrow.

While the court was in session for a few moments yesterday Justices Bleich and Broadfoot were empowered to have the sand taken out of the artesian well at the new county poor farm. The contractor bored the well several hundred feet deep, and when the factious people started to sink the pump into the hole they found a thick sediment of sand had oozed up for many feet into the well. As the pump cannot be put down with the sand inside the hole, it was ordered dug out.

Will Probated.

In the county court Judge Lightfoot yesterday admitted to probate the will of the late Fred A. Hunter, who left everything he possessed to Lula E. White, executrix of the will that was written January 30, 1906, and signature of Hunter witnessed by H. P. Sights, R. H. Rhodes, E. W. Whittemore and A. T. White.

Deeds Were Recorded.

Property on Terrace avenue has been sold by John A. Williams to William Probst for \$150.

The Thomas C. Leech Investment company bought from James Leonard Palmer for \$500 property on Clay between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

Salle Hannin transferred to Cecil Reed, Felix Rudolph and Kathleen Whitehead for \$540 property on the North side of Campbell, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

W. F. Crowell transferred to The Thomas C. Leech Investment company for \$500 property on the north side of Clay between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

For \$1 and other considerations property at Seventh and Adams was sold by Jake Bishman to Elmus Carter.

W. K. Smith sold West Clay street property to the Thomas C. Leech Investment company for \$125.00, while for \$550 J. K. Bondurant transferred property in the same neighborhood to the company. A piece on West Harrison was sold the Leech company by Albert Womble for \$825.

For \$115 property on Madison street was sold by Brack Owen to Nellie T. Gardner.

L. D. Husbands transferred property on Twelfth between Jones and Tennessee, to Jerry Reed for \$145.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued by the county clerk to the following: W. W. Fitzpatrick and Letitia D. Powell; Milburn L. Nair and Mabel Chapman; Neal Wood and Dollie Scott; Virgil N. Derrington and Elora Pryor; Lenox Woodson and Mabel Chapman; Charles G. Wilson and Ona P. Mace.

Power of Attorney.

Samuel Powell has conferred power of attorney on S. D. Lee, and the document filed with the clerk for record.

Held Prayer Service.

Presiding Elder J. W. Blackard held prayer services last evening at the Broadway Methodist church for Rev. W. T. Bolling, the pastor who is in Memphis where tonight he delivers a lecture before the Nineteenth Century club. He will return tomorrow.

PADUCAH'S TAXABLE REALTY IS WORTH \$7,366,418

THE SUPERVISORS YESTERDAY FINISHED COUNTING THAT SIDE OF THE BOOKS, AND IT SHOWS THE REAL ESTATE AND BUILDINGS ARE VALUED \$395,821 MORE THIS YEAR THAN THEY WERE FOR 1906—TODAY THE BANKS, MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES AND REMAINING INTERESTS WILL BE ASSESSED, BUT IT WILL BE SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE THE BOARD COMPLETES ITS WORK ALTOGETHER.

The total valuation of real estate and buildings in this city, for municipal tax purposes, is 7,366,418 as shown by the city board of supervisors, who yesterday finished counting up the books containing assessments of this nature. This is an increase of \$395,821 as compared with real estate and building assessments of 1906, when they amounted to \$6,970,597. Today the supervisors will finish counting up the total valuations on the personal side of the books and then their work will be done in this respect, although it will take them some days yet to wind up everything connected with their business. Until then it cannot be told what the total combined valuations are, hence the tax rate cannot yet be arrived at.

For 1906 taxes the white people's real estate and buildings thereon were assessed by City Assessor Stewart Dicke, and the supervisor then raised his figures \$113,410, making the total 1906 assessment for this property of the white people, \$6,768,617. For 1906 the supervisors made raises of only \$1,850 to realty and buildings owned by colored people, making a total colored valuation of \$201,980. This made a combined valuation, of white and colored real estate and buildings, of \$6,970,597.

For 1906 the supervisors made \$107,120 raises to personal property owned by white people, making the total white personalty valued at \$2,998,840. The colored personalty assessed in 1906 amounted to \$13,125. This made the combined personalty of 1906 valued at \$2,991,925, which added to the white and colored realty and building assessment of \$6,970,597 for 1906 made a grand total of all kinds of property of \$9,962,560.

In valuing the property the city assessor for this year made many increases himself, and the supervisors made increases to his figures. Their result of yesterday showed they had valued real estate owned by white people for 1907 taxes, at \$7,607,449, while the buildings on the white people's ground were valued at \$3,353,079, making a total of \$7,160,468 of white

realty and buildings as compared with \$6,768,617 for last year. This year they have valued the realty owned by colored people at \$104,020, and the buildings thereon at \$107,930, making a total colored of \$205,950, an increase of only a few thousand as compared with last year's colored realty and buildings which was \$201,980. The total white and colored realty and buildings for 1907 taxes amounts to \$7,366,418, as compared with \$6,970,597 for 1906, showing thereby a gain this year over last of the \$395,821.

Yesterday the supervisors had all the banks in the city to turn into the board statements showing the financial condition, including their holdings and investments of every nature. This morning the supervisors will take up the question of deciding how much each bank shall be assessed on its personal property, etc. Today the members also settle upon the valuations to be placed upon the franchise and personal property of every private corporation operating in Paducah under a municipal franchise grant. It is believed this year's combined assessments of properties of every nature will run close to \$11,000,000, as many raises have been made in the personal properties which are to be counted up today, while the franchises are receiving substantial increases also.

The city officials state that they cannot get out of a tax rate less than \$1.85 for this year, because there has to be taken care of and paid off the enormous and unprecedented deficit of \$45,000 the republicans left over for the democrats to pay off when the republicans went out of office the first of this year. If it had not been for this deficit, so say the authorities, the general council could have made the 1907 tax rate as low as \$1.65 per \$100, and then have plenty of money on hand.

If the supervisors finish counting up everything by today it can then be figured out just exactly what the tax rate will be, but it is a foregone conclusion the limit will have to be gone to, as estimated every year heretofore following a republican regime.

GRANT THE QUART LIQUOR LICENSES TO APPLICANTS

UPON CERTAIN CONDITIONS WILL THERE BE GRANTED THE LICENSE FOR THE DRYFUS & WEIL WHISKY HOUSE OF NORTH SECOND STREET, AND THE PADUCAH DISTILLERIES COMPANY OF SOUTH THIRD STREET—PEOPLE AROUND LONE OAK SECTION OF THE COUNTY LAST EVENING ORGANIZED "THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE" WHILE ANOTHER SESSION WILL BE HELD NEXT MONDAY NIGHT TO MAKE BODY PERMANENT.

On certain conditions the license committee of the general council will, during this evening's session of the aldermanic body, recommend that Dryfuss & Weil, the North Second street whiskey dealers, be granted license to sell liquor in quantities between one quart and five gallons. This is the decision of the committee which met Monday afternoon at the city hall and sifted out the matter where this firm was charged with using vile and obscene printed matter, in nature of a naked man in disgusting attitude, to advertise its business.

Mr. Dryfuss was before the committee making the defense he had to the accusation while Rev. Calvin M. Thompson furnished the committee with evidence showing this vile advertising matter had been handled by the firm attaches.

Inasmuch as the Dryfuss & Weil firm is to get its license, the Paducah Distilleries company of South Third street will renew its application for a license to sell between one quart and five gallons. The license of this latter firm was taken away last year because some certain kinds of cards were used to advertise the business, but now that Dryfuss & Weil are to get their license, Rev. Thompson has withdrawn his protest against the distilleries company, as he does not believe in making bone out one, and flesh out of the other.

It is understood the committee will recommend that the Dryfuss & Weil license be granted, provided that firm

file a sworn affidavit certifying that the objectionable literature has not been used in the past year, while the license of the distilleries company will be granted upon a similar affidavit being lodged showing this house has not used advertising of this nature since last July.

Anti-Saloon League.

The residents of the Lone Oak section of the county met last evening and organized "The Anti Saloon League," the object of which is to prevent saloons from operating in McCracken county. A large crowd of people of that vicinity was present last night, and chose officers of Rev. W. J. Naylor, as president, and Professor Kemmer Rudolph as secretary. A second session will be held next Monday evening for the purpose of making the organization permanent.

Rev. Naylor is the pastor of the Methodist churches included in the Paducah City Missions, while Secretary Rudolph is the well known young educator of that neighborhood. Dr. Naylor lives at the mission parsonage in Lone Oak, which is four miles from this city Southwest of Wallace park.

W. J. Locke, the new secretary of the Institute of British Architects, is a writer of plays and novels. His first book appeared in 1894 and each year since then has completed a book. His plays have been very successful and his latest effort in that direction will shortly be brought out in London.

HODGE GOT JUDGMENT IN TOBACCO CONTROVERSY

JUDGE REED ORDERED W. B. KENNEDY AND G. R. OLLEN TO PAY \$1,485.59 OVER TO THOMAS HODGE, WHO CLAIMS THE OTHERS OWE HIM THE COURT TAKES UP THE SUI WIDOW CLAIMS MUCH MONEY DUE HER FROM THE COUNTY—JAMES WALKER ESTATE SUES THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL FOR \$2,000—JOHN R. ROBERTS FILED HIS SCHEDULE IN THE BANKRUPT COURT.

Thomas Hodge was yesterday in the circuit court given judgment for \$1,485.59 against G. R. Allen and W. B. Kennedy, and the latter immediately took an appeal to the appellate bench.

Hodge claims he turned much tobacco over to Allen and Kennedy who buy the weed, and they sold it for him. He contended they would not turn the money over to him, while they claimed he owed them several hundred dollars in connection with a former business deal, therefore they were holding the money. Hodge brought suit to force the two defendants to pay the money over and Judge Reed gave a verdict for the mentioned amount.

The judge set for trial tomorrow the litigation where Mrs. Tobe Rogers, widow of the late sheriff Tobe Rogers, claims many hundreds of dollars are due her husband's estate from the county of McCracken as his commissions for collecting back taxes due the county from taxable property.

Master Commissioner Cecil Reed filed a deed transferring property to Sallie Hannan in the suit of A. C. Bruce against the People's Home Purchasing company.

The commonwealth was granted an appeal in the action where Magistrate W. E. Lane is charged with violating the state law by working himself and teams on public county roads over which he had indirect charge by virtue of being a magistrate, therefore a member of the fiscal court. Lane was indicted, but several days ago Judge Reed decided he had not violated the law, and the commonwealth now takes the matter to the appellate court on the contention that Lane did break the law. Judge Reed's decision to the contrary notwithstanding.

There comes up today the suit of Dr. J. T. Raddick against Sol C. Vaughan, plaintiff claiming defendant owes him about \$1,100, the

amount of premiums the doctor contends he paid for defendant in keeping up the latter's life insurance policy in one of the companies.

Damages for Man's Death.

Felix G. Rudolph, administrator of the estate of James Walker, filed suit in the circuit court yesterday against the Illinois Central railroad for \$2,000 damages on account of Walker being killed while working for the road. Walker was a colored man and was sitting upon the track near Cravel Switch on the Louisville division, while his train was waiting for another to pass it. An oncoming train struck and killed Walker. It happened during February, 1906.

Small Carpenter Account.

T. R. Stewart filed one of the smallest suits ever instituted in the circuit court, it being for only \$6.78, claimed due from Albert Moore for repairs Stewart made to Moore's house as a carpenter.

Adjourn Court Monday.

Judge Reed is making only a few orders each day at the circuit court, and yesterday said he would issue the closing order next Monday, by which time he will have disposed of everything he wants to take up this term. He will then rest up the week intervening until he convenes the Benton term the first Monday in March. He is allowed four weeks for the Marshall county branch of the court, but generally finishes in about ten days. The next session when is the Paducah criminal term which starts the first Monday in April.

Roberts' Schedule.

John R. Roberts, the dry goods and notion merchant who failed, filed his schedule yesterday in the bankrupt court of Referee Bagby outlining indebtedness amounting to \$5,800, while his assets equal \$6,549.

THE SPIRIT OF '76

(By W. G. McKenrick.)

In our near approach to the anniversary of Washington's birthday it behooves us all to be very grateful to God and the revolutionary fathers for the nation which they gave to us.

Away with the man who does not love his country.

It has its faults. It is no better than the best man who lives in it, and the best man who lives in it is separated by a long distance from the angels of heaven. The writings and orations that would put us beyond criticism explode against some very hard facts and let out upon the air a great deal of silliness. Our ideals of greatness and glory are closer to the ground than they ought to be.

Our reverence for the sacredness of law that should be as firmly fixed in our national conscience as Pike's Peak is firmly fixed in the soil of Colorado, is not beyond the call and complaint of those who study the foundations of our institutions.

But of one thing we are persuaded, and that is that the virtues of our country overbalance its faults.

There are more angels than devils among us.

The devils are making the most noise, but the angels are doing the most work. The man who believes that righteousness is losing its grip upon this nation is a woefully mistaken man. I heard a speaker the other day who proclaimed that we are falling from bad to worse and from worst to worst.

We do not believe him. We believe that we are rising from good to better, and from better to best.

One of the chief roots of our patriotism is gratitude, the realization of an immense debt to those who battled about the cradle of our national existence and won our freedom and independence at the points of their swords.

Here we are because the men of '76 put us here.

Here we stay because the spirit of '76 has kept us here.

Stormy Atlantic, mild Pacific, sleeping lakes, waving forests, tree-crowned mountains, gold mine and silver mine, storms out of whose tempest-driven hearts have fluttered the white-feathered birds of peace, fiery baptisms through whose flames have crept forth the evangelists, gave everlasting covenant. When we think of these things, when we stand upon the mount of vision, and the splendor of our country breaks upon our eyes, when the song of the reapers comes up to us, when we hear the hum of industry thrilling along the ground, when we see the gleaming rivers

curving and winding like silver threads through vast gardens, what account of ourselves shall we give to ourselves if we take not the cup of praise and thanksgiving in our hands and pour it out to the heroes whose patience, faith and courage ushered in the dawn of our splendid prosperity?

They were fighting for the future, for the country that was coming. So are we fighting for the future—for the country that is coming. As we look into the faces of our little children we cannot feel that for us the battle is ended. We have won a country for ourselves. But we must win a country for them.

And love of country and love of children run together with the ambition to win a better country for them. Home and patriotism are linked together. The children will help to make the nation. But the nation will help to make those children.

That little dimpled cheek will not allow you to take off your uniforms for a single day.

You must build his home. You must fight for his inheritance. You must put your life into the moving and marching forces of righteousness that are trying to win victories for him.

The next generation will live in the country which this generation is making for it. And each one of us is helping to make it. All of us are nation-builders. Every time we cast a ballot for an unclean office-seeker we are committing an outrage upon the future.

Patriotism can never be selfish. It can never be bound up and roped round in its own pleasures and comforts.

It can never stand still, looking backwards.

It can never content itself with making a noise.

In Washington's farewell address we see the prayers of a great sort embracing a nation's posterity. The pen that wrote the emancipation proclamation was tracing on the paper a heart's desire for a long procession of centuries.

And out of this love of country and this guardianship of our children will come the patriotism of service.

The Roman soldier cried out, "It is beautiful to die for one's country." Our country does not want anybody to die for it now, but it does want all the multitudes of its people to live for it, to do their big best or their little best to serve its highest and noblest intents, and pass it along to the future cleansed, purified, sweet to the heart and sound to the core.

ADVERTISE IN THE REGISTER AND GET RESULTS.

THE REPORTER.

Mr. Carnegie, like George Vanderbilt and many other rich men, once longed to be a reporter.—From World Editorial.

And well they might,
For all their riches
Can't give to them
The manner which is
Inherent in the
Hustling fellow
At home in purple
Or in yellow.

Today he talks
With tramps and things,
Tomorrow shakes the
Hands of kings.
Regarding one
As not inferior,
Nor yet the other
As superior.

He makes his way
Through money bags,
And finds no obstacles
In rags;
Omniscient quite,
An omnipresent,
He's out to get
The stuff he hasn't.

He's cavalier
To every lady;
He's debonair
To what is shady;
He treats the millionaire
Politely,
And treats a bunch of
Coppers nightly.

He suits himself
To circumstances,
And takes what comes.
Including chances;
He may be something
Of a sinner,
But he can pray
To come out winner.

Well may the rich man
Long to be
A good reporter,
Such as he
Who has no millions
From the game,
But somehow gets there
Just the same.
—W. J. Lampton, in New York World.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

(By Margaret Sangster.)

'Tis splendid to live so grandly,
That long after you are gone,
The things you did are remembered,
And recounted under the sun;
To live so bravely and purely,
That a nation stops on its way,
And once a year, with banner and drum,
Keeps its thoughts of your natal day.

'Tis splendid to have a record
So white and free from stain
That, held to the light, it shows no blot,
Though tested and tried again,
That age to age forever
Repeats its story of love,
And your birthday lives in a nation's heart,
All other days above.

And this is Washington's glory,
A steadfast soul and true,
Who stood for his country's honor
When his country's days were few.
And now, when its days are many,
And its flag of stars is flung
To the breeze in defiant challenge,
His name is on every tongue.

Yes, it's splendid to live so bravely,
To be so great and strong,
That your memory is ever a tonic
To rally the foes of the wrong;
To live so proudly and purely,
That your people pause in their way
And year by year, with banner and drum,
Keep the thought of your natal day.

POEMS BY THE OFFICE BOY.

Scorned.

hilo The lady artist cums
and music on my Hart strings thrums
For soon will that fair statuesque
sweet maid find something on her
desk.

I wonder Will she haply guess
the sender who May not confess
his Paschus lest it should annoy
her finding it the Ois boy

hell O she sees and looks askants
and gratitude is in Hur elants
mayhap she feels Luv's quivering dart
at last B still mi throbbing hart

hilo she Bends as if to kiss
my valentine o Dubble bliss
How fare she is and what sweet grace
and clarity are in Hur face

with humbliness and face Downcast
and Hart afire and Beating fast
stand Awaiting whilom fate
Aw me she seems twu hessytate

O wee behold Her brooding scowl
and seeming Tew be thinking foul
vad Zorbes o mienrv is mine
the basket for Mi valentine

O woman woman what a stone
for hart have Yu tew often shown
Tew bid man's tender luv to go hents
O luv give back mi Twenty sense

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"One sees a lot of suspicious-looking characters on the street nowadays," said a man in a top hat, "I've seen four already today before I met you."—Cleveland Leader.

AMERICAN WOMEN CAN HAVE SUFFRAGE WHEN THEY WANT IT

(By Mrs. Dore Lyon.)

When the American woman wants the suffrage she will get it. Of that there has never been any doubt in the minds of either men or women. She has not proved herself invincible on so many points in which she has felt a really vital interest in order to acknowledge that the procuring of equal suffrage is an impossible task!

But the day seems not to have arrived! Now and then we hear of a determined effort on the part of a few advanced women to influence legislation in this regard, and at the same time of a strong attempt of women who think themselves equally advanced to prevent any such legislation!

Men like feminine women, and are very jealous and grow more so of the rights which custom and the laws have accorded them in the past, and they will not passively accept any infringement by the weaker sex upon those rights. The slow but certain advance of woman in every field hitherto pre-empted by men is recognized and acknowledged. But to only a comparatively small number of women has been given the insight into the future. They are the advance guard, the pioneers. To them the working out of a universal suffrage is clear, but they are only a few, and although earnest and faithful to the cause, must needs make haste slowly with quiet and dignity.

They realize that they must first educate the women to want the suffrage before they begin the education of men, and unlike the English suffragists they are working quietly but continually. Possibly they realize that when woman herself is converted to suffrage that will be the end of the battle. The pure food bill, child labor laws and other great movements prove the extent of woman's power when she is really interested. As to the merits of equal suffrage, can there be any doubt upon the question? The only wonder is that man the ust, man for the suffrage, at least upon women who are tax payers; that he, the mighty maker of laws, is content to accept money for the purpose of maintaining the state, county and city without giving the unrecognized but equally taxed feminine taxpayer a voice in the selection of the officials who shall administer the vast sums which she contributes!

The Real Reform Needed.

(Louisville Herald.)

The country is in need of a real reform. Men and women, no matter how good, may always become better. The real reform of which the business and politics of this country stands in need must be," says the Red Wing, Minn., Republican, "a moral one if it is to reach the root of the evil. No amount of investigation or legislation can make men honest in their dealings with their fellow men."

The get-rich-quick schemes all appeal to a depraved sense of right. So do lotteries, lobbies and all the other agencies of graft and fraud. The get-rich-quick professional studies his intended victim first at long range. If he sees him a faithful, self-respecting citizen, he will probably get no closer. But let the grafter see the faintest sign of a wobble in the man he needs in his business, and he immediately approaches.

The lobbyist and the lottery agent are, also, circumspect in selecting and working victims. The boss grafter is careful to choose for subordinates adroit, alert, vigilant and unscrupulous subordinates. The one way to get these men out of business is that indicated by the Red Wing Republican. There must be a moral uplift. Graft has taken too deep a root in business and in politics. It must be removed with a fit instrument. That instrument is moral betterment all along the line.

Put down gambling, repress lawlessness in every form, let all men stand before the law on one plane, punish severely and swiftly all breaches of trust. The men of '76 and of 1812, the soldiers of the Mexican and of the civil wars, were men of honest purpose. Public conscience has played a larger part in the development of America than in any other country. Every condition that seeks to eliminate conscience from due activity in personal or public life is inimical to general well-being. Conscience should then be the rule and the conscienceless will soon be put in their place.

Edgar W. Whittemore



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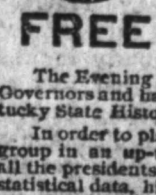


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THE JAPS IN HAWAII

(William Inglis in Harper's Weekly.)

There are more than 60,000 Japanese in the Hawaiian islands. Nearly all of them are laborers on the sugar plantations. Many of them are married, and on every plantation you will find a quaint reproduction of a Japanese village, the houses very like those of the orient, Japanese women in kimonos going about their daily tasks, and chubby-cheeked, brown-eyed little boys and girls very gravely beginning the solemn business of life.

All of the Japanese boys and girls go to a Japanese school from 7 o'clock until 9 in the morning. Then they attend an American public school from 9 o'clock until 2 in the afternoon. The moment they are free they hurry back to Japanese school and work there until 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening. Imagine a school day that lasts from 7 in the morning until dark! Yet these brown children thrive on that system.

Down in old Mulberry Bend New Yorkers have a public school of which they are very proud, because the teachers receive young Italians, Greeks, Syrians, Arabs, Japanese, Chinese, Scandinavians, Turks, etc., as raw material and turn them out as a finished product of excellent American citizens. In Honolulu that school would pass unnoticed, for in every school you will find little folk of a dozen races working amicably side by side.

Observe the remarkable mixture shown by the latest census of the schools of Hawaii, taken at the end of last June:

	Public.	Private.	Totals.
Hawaiian	4,045	800	4,845
Part Hawaiian	2,382	1,040	3,422
American	457	502	959
British	142	81	223
German	144	119	263
Portuguese	3,439	1,233	4,672
Scandinavian	63	38	101
Japanese	3,578	719	4,297
Chinese	1,480	603	2,083
Porto Rican	338		338
Other foreigners	242	104	346
Totals	16,110	5,230	21,348

IDEAL CITY IS WIFE'S

Chicago, Feb. 19.—The city beautiful—that iridescent Utopia of optimistic uplifters—is in sight. All that is necessary to convert the mirage into the reality is to give women the ballot, according to the speakers at the session of the national woman suffrage convention Sunday afternoon at the Studebaker theater.

Pure water, clean streets, expurgated politics, emancipated factory workers, an honest and competent police force, direct rule by the people and, in short, a fundamental democracy are promised when the wives and sisters of the republic are allowed equal privileges with the men on election day.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch said so, Jane Addams vociferated it and Rev. Herbert Bigelow, of Ohio, demanded it, while between speeches Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the national association, indorsed the views of all three.

The largest crowd that has greeted the woman suffragists since the beginning of their convention listened to the programme yesterday.

"I propose to defend my sex," said Dr. Hirsch in starting out on the subject, "Why Not? A Study in Prejudice and Superstition." That was as far as he got in presenting the defense. He advocated the ballot for women on all occasions and ridiculed those who opposed it.

Woman as a Side Issue.

"Your movement is the natural outcome of the development of the thought of former days," she said. "It was formerly the idea that man was the perfect being and that woman was the origin and the instigator of all evil. Man was made first and then came woman, and in a lonesome moment man espoused woman and has been having more or less trouble ever since. This idea that woman is the subordinate creature has been incorporated in all our institutions. Woman has come to be regarded as only a side issue. There was a German who had another idea of woman. He thought that God first tried his hand on man and that when he had gotten some skill in making a man he made a woman, and that woman was his masterpiece.

"Polygamy was due direct to the theory that woman was good for nothing but to bear male children. In the tribal days when the integrity of a tribe depended on the number of its strong men there was some ground for this belief. The same conditions brought about in certain countries the custom of burying all the girl babies alive as soon as they were born. It is surprising that in our modern institutions the survival of these beliefs, founded on different states of society, still exists.

"This is the condition that brought about militarism and in our country we have not escaped the beliefs still prevalent in Europe, which is practically an armed camp. We have made some progress toward the worship of the man on horseback with the brass buttons and we have sent

huge fighting machines across the sea so that they may know that we, too, have a big stick.

Says Woman is the Braver.

"Women are physically too weak to cut much figure in a military state, but is military state the highest? Certainly not. Woman's appearance as a voter will change the whole complexion of the institutions of the country. Is a woman a coward? Emphatically she is not. She is braver than man, more able to endure pain and privation and truer to a principle. Her coming into politics will mean the obsession of militarism and the removal of ancient prejudices and superstition.

"They say woman is too good to be dragged from her pedestal into the dust of politics—that woman should be put into a glass case and carefully preserved from all contact with the outer world. Let me say to you that women are able to take care of themselves. To assert that they are not is a relic of medieval times.

"Now there is another argument—that woman is not man's intellectual equal. It is said that she has not so many brain convolutions as man. Perhaps that is true. The word convolutions may fairly be rendered by the word wheels. In this sense she has not so many convolutions. To say that woman's brain is not equal to man's almost entitles the holder of such a proposition to the title of A. S. S. If women are intelligent enough to bring us up and teach us it is ridiculous to say that they are not intelligent enough to vote as intelligently as we do. We all know how intelligent our voting population is. If the voice of the people is to be the voice of God then let us have the women vote.

Says Men Are Too Neglectful.

"We men in exercising our ballot forget the small things. We neglect our water supply, our streets and the conditions in our tenements. If the women voted they would not tolerate these things. We need a thorough system of housekeeping for our large cities and women are the ideal housekeepers.

"Now we come to the argument that politics is so impure that the women must not go into it, lest they be defiled. We might as well say that men must not wear watches because there are pickpockets. The thing is to purify politics, then the women cannot be defiled.

"The last contention of those opposed to the enfranchisement of women is that they would curtail the personal liberty of our citizens. I do not believe this. I believe that they would be fair-minded enough to look at both sides of the question."

Jane Addams Answers Arguments.

Jane Addams spoke on "The Campaign for Municipal Suffrage in Chicago?"

INFIRMARY FOR THE INSTITUTION

MR. J. W. HUTCHENS HERE IN INTEREST OF CHILDREN'S HOME.

They Are Preparing to Erect a Hospital for Care of the Helpless Orphans.

Mr. J. W. Hutchens, one of the managers of the Children's Home Society of Kentucky, is here from Louisville to resume the work of securing contributions for the infirmary or hospital to be constructed and maintained in connection with the society's home. He expects to remain in this section of the state for several weeks, as he is receiving such good help from all sides that it is taking much time for him to arrange with the people for them to contribute.

He says that the Schrand children seem well pleased with the home where he took them two weeks ago, and where they will be cared for until good homes are secured for them in responsible families. These little ones are the children of Mrs. Maud Schrand who was burned to death one month ago at her home on North Tenth street.

The hospital the home wants to maintain will be for care of the crippled and invalid little ones taken charge of, as the management finds it hard to secure residences for these helpless ones.

O. Singleton, colored, who is connected with the department at the home devoted to darky children, is here also, and is delivering a series of talks at the different colored churches.

more interest in such things than their native sisters. They can not understand why the American woman has so few privileges. Women know more of the pure food problem than men, they know more about the needs of the home, yet they are not allowed to vote when these matters become public issues.

"It is asserted that the ballot in the hands of the women of the underworld would be a dangerous experiment, but I believe that the women of this class if allowed to vote would do more to purify the police force which now preys upon them than many generations of men. It is extremely difficult for me to understand how the opponents of woman's suffrage have held out so long. When they do vote many problems that now seem hard will be amazingly simplified."

Chicago, Feb. 19.—As a memorial to the life of Miss Susan B. Anthony a movement to raise a fund of \$100,000 to be used in furthering the principles for which she stood was launched at the convention of the National Woman Suffrage association at Music hall. With a zeal that could not be restrained the delegates gave an impetus to the movement by volunteering subscriptions of \$23,800.

It was Susan B. Anthony memorial day at the convention yesterday, February 15 being the birthday of the great suffragist. Miss Anthony's death occurred since the last annual meeting of the association and it was the first opportunity for tributes to be paid to her in a national gathering of the organization of which she was a founder. Throughout the day the programme was especially devoted to extolling her work.

Plan Memorial to Leader.

Interest centered yesterday on the establishment of a memorial to perpetuate the memory of Miss Anthony. The women were unanimous in their desire to commemorate her life and the report of the national executive committee, which has the matter under advisement, was expectantly awaited.

Instead of erecting a building or a monument in her honor the committee recommended that the form of the memorial be that of a fund to be called "Susan B. Anthony woman suffrage fund." The plan met with the enthusiastic approval of the convention and the undertaking was formally inaugurated at the afternoon session.

Both the interest and principal of the fund will be expended as fast as needed in furthering the cause of the suffragists. A period of two years will be allowed for securing the full amount.

THE HORSE CAME BACK

MR. WYNN TULLY THOUGHT THE ANIMAL'S GHOST HAD APPEARED.

Beast Seems to Have Jumped From the Stock Car and Was Rambling the Streets.

A fine horse sold by Mr. Wynn Tully, the stock dealer of Fourth and Kentucky, yesterday tried to imitate the old saying of "the cat came back," and Mr. Tully says he has such an excellent livery stable that even after his animals are sold to some other they run off from the purchaser and return to their home. This horse in question is supposed to have leaped from a train that started to East St. Louis with the beast aboard.

Mr. Tully sold the animal to Mr. Paddleford of East St. Louis, and Tuesday night the horse was placed in a stock car in the Illinois Central yards, and prepared for shipment. Mr. Tully knows the brute got into the car, because he had his men to attend to this.

The Paducahan yesterday thought the horse was on his way to the purchaser's home, when he got a telephone message from Mr. William Duke telling him that the latter had seen one of the liveryman's animals out about Thirteenth and Clay streets. Mr. Tully told the other he must be mistaken, as the beast in question was nearly to St. Louis now, but Mr. Duke said there was no chance for a mistake. He then had the horse brought down to the stable, and it proved to be the animal sold to Mr. Paddleford.

Mr. Tully imagines that somehow or other some person either opened the door to the stock car in the railroad yards, or it got jolted loose while the train was being switched around. The horse leaped out and must have fallen to its knees, which are skinned painfully.

Mr. Tully will try over again shipping the animal and see if she can not be gotten safely away this time.

As the horse was brought back to the stable Mr. Tully thought it surely must be the animal's ghost, but closer inspection developed it was the same beast.

New Naturalization Law.

The new naturalization law is in force. It contains several wise regulations which it is thought will materially decrease fraudulent naturalizations. Under the new law, "Minor's papers" can no longer be assured, but he is placed on the same footing as the adult and must wait two years before papers can issue. He must also be vouched for by two men who have known him instead of one as heretofore, and he is required to answer several questions that will go far toward establishing his identity at any future time. The law will weed out the illiterates, the irresponsible and put a stop to the many fraudulent naturalizations that have been issued in the past.

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Thursday Morning, February 21, 1907.

While the Courier-Journal expects to cover the whole state in its search for specimens of the beautiful and sublime, we are willing to defend Kentucky's claim and not leave the city of Paducah to find our entries who will successfully defend Kentucky against the world. For every style, type or character of beauty or loveliness to be found the world over, we can produce its match right here in Paducah, but just a little bit superior to the specimens found elsewhere.

A tax-payer at Louisville proposes to test the law prohibiting members of the general council from selling the city supplies or in any way being interested in business transactions with the city. A committee recommends the payment of a bill in which a firm is said to be interested, a member of which is a councilman, and an injunction will be asked to stop payment of the bill. As the charter reads, a man who desires to do business with a city cannot hold a seat in the general council.

The Louisville Courier-Journal is engaged in a beauty quest, and is soliciting photographs of Kentucky beauties to be used in disproving the foolish claim of Chicago or some other crazy place that Kentucky is no longer entitled to the name of "A state with the most beautiful women." Why, instead of our claim of having the most beautiful women being lessened in the slightest degree, it is today by far more indisputable than ever before. With all due respect for the beauties of the past generation who have shed luster on the fame of Kentucky, we desire to say that in the present day we have more perfect types of beautiful women than in any period of the state's history.

Discipline is good as far as it goes but like every thing good, too much is worse than not enough. And we indorse the sentiments of the Chicago Chronicle on the question that arose in the Wisconsin schools where discipline of too drastic a character was applied to some of the pupils. That paper says:

"Public school discipline is a serious matter in Wisconsin. A number of girls were expelled from the Chippewa Falls High school for writing a harmless piece of doggerel verse on the school routine, and though their fathers took the case into court the judge refused to compel the school principal to restore them. The enormity of their offense may be judged by the first stanza of their poem," which was as follows:

"Sit gazing strictly to the front
Until the teacher says 'Stand,'
And then with dignity arise
And march to the brass band.

"Such teachers and judges ought to be put to making shoes or cracking stone instead of teaching children."

From all reports about Pittsburg being a dirty city, one would suppose that if there is a spot in America that needs bath tubs that it would be in the Smoky City, but according to a New York paper there is one ward in Pittsburg where the people would hardly know a bath tub if they saw one. It says:

"Pittsburg authorities have taken a census of the bathtubs in that city and find that there are only eight in these thirty-fourth ward. That our city street from the Point when there \$2,500 people live, where industry which we

500 men vote and where 512 school children are compelled to grow up without the most ordinary bathing accommodations."

Why Not Substitute Juror?

(New York World.)
The illness of a single member of a jury halts a trial; the death or incapacity of a juror blocks it and wastes all the labor and cost of it to both sides. This need not be the case. It would be easy to amend the law so that in a case which is likely to be long continued two supplemental jurors might be chosen in addition to the twelve. They could be sworn like the twelve and like them could listen to all the testimony. In case of need one of them could be substituted for one of the original jurors and the case go on. Such an arrangement would not prejudice the case of any litigant. It would often save a mistrial.

A Dangerous Measure.

(Nashville Banner.)
A large number of the cities of the United States are grappling with the question of how to compel public service corporations, such as telephone, telegraph, street railways and others, to pay in some form or other adequate compensation to these cities for the vast privileges given to them years ago. The fight is on almost everywhere, and is being made with more or less success in quite a number of these cities.
Notwithstanding this patent fact, so well known and so full of force and meaning to the municipalities of Tennessee, the passage of the Talbert bill, if it shall become a law, will not only practically ratify and confirm the franchise privileges of the other corporations without adequate compensation to the cities, but give to all other companies that may desire to enter these cities and towns the right to do so, without adequate compensation and without the consent of the mayor and city council, or the people.
The full scope of this dangerous bill is seemingly not appreciated. While its introduction seems to have been inspired by a desire to enable the Home Telephone company to enter Nashville, it does not stop there. It is of such a sweeping nature that it will allow not only the Home Telephone company, but every other telephone company that may be organized, to not only enter Nashville, but go into every other city and town of the state without the consent of the people. If the act had been intended to give the people of Tennessee healthy competition, as has been claimed, the bill would have contained a provision requiring these companies seeking an entrance into the cities under the act to give good and sufficient bonds to maintain the independence of these lines. But that was evidently not intended, since there is no such requirement in the act, nor any other form of provision which will vouchsafe to the people the benefits of competition.

The People and the Railroads.

(Chicago Tribune Editorial.)
Mr. Shonts, being practically out of the canal commission and the government service, feels at liberty to make a plea for the distressed railroads of the country. They need money, he says, to make necessary extensions and improvements, which should have been done before this, but find it almost impossible to get money because of the alleged inflated state of the public mind. The small investor holds aloof. Perhaps he is discouraged, though Mr. Shonts does not suggest that, by the ruling high prices for railroad securities. It may also be, though Mr. Shonts does not mention it, that at this prosperous period the demand for money is so great as to explain the liability of the railroads, which are suddenly asking for a great deal, to get with ease what they want.
Mr. Shonts cries, "Let us have peace." He would have the "eminent financiers and captains of industry" cooperate with the president to bring about better corporate practices. The financiers and captains, having acquired great wealth through practices which Mr. Shonts says were legally right but morally wrong, are to agree on their own behalf and that of their successors to abandon practices which they no longer need. Mr. Shonts has a lively imagination. He can see in his mind's eye Mr. Ryan, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Morgan and other eminent citizens sitting down with Mr. Roosevelt and elaborating reformed and purified methods of corporate management.

The unimaginative man cannot, like Mr. Shonts, hear these eminent citizens saying to the president, "We will uphold your hands not merely in enforcing existing laws, but in asking such others as are necessary to prevent wrongdoing." The public has heard from them no expressions of sorrow for their past offenses. When ever they have visited the president it has been for the purpose of asking him to refrain from what they called "unfriendly" legislation, which the public has regarded as salutary legislation. If they had accepted cheerfully the laws devised to put an end to objectionable corporate practices, popular feeling would have subsided, and the agitator and demagogue have been disarmed.

Mr. Shonts says the question whether the outstanding securities of the railroads are watered or not "de-

pends largely on the point of view." From his point of view they are not. From that of the public they are. But most men are willing to condone the stock watering offenses of the past, provided they are not repeated. There is no assurance that they will not be repeated if the roads remain in the hands of unscrupulous eminent financiers, who use them for speculative purposes. That is why legislation to prevent stock watering is so much needed.

That such legislation would be hurtful to the roads—would make it harder for them to raise money when they need it in order to handle the increasing volume of traffic—cannot be admitted. One trouble with Mr. Shonts is that he is not an impartial observer. He sees the subject exclusively from the point of view of the veteran railroad manager. He cannot rid himself of the notion that if the railroads are not allowed to have everything pretty much their own way the consequences will be disastrous. But the disasters which have visited the American railroads in the past have not been due to legislative interference. They have been largely due to the reckless methods and lack of foresight of the men who controlled the roads. The restraints of salutary legislation cannot be harmful.

WILLIAM WALKER VICTIM OF WIRE TAPPERS.

Former Treasurer Falls Into Hands of Sharpers, Losing Thousands.

New York, Feb. 19.—The police have investigated a report that Wm. F. Walker, the missing treasurer of the New Britain, Conn., Savings bank, lost more than \$350,000 of the bank's funds in this city as a victim of skilled workers of the wire-tapping game. This report is to the effect that one of the two men who operated the game discovered last October that Walker had suffered losses through his ventures in stock speculation. The pretended wire-tapper then went to New Britain and unfolded to Walker, it is said, the usual scheme of tapping the race wires to get the name of the winning horse and then beating the pool rooms by betting on the horse before the pool room received the name of the winner. It is said Walker came to New York with the man and was taken to a corridor in the Western Union building and there introduced to an associate of the tapper, who pretended to be employed by the Western Union and able to withhold reports of the races from the pool rooms.

As a result Walker is said to have been taken to a pretended pool room where he and the two conspirators acting as his agents bet and lost \$100,000. Walker was convinced by the conspirators that the loss was due to his own mistake in taking the name of the winning horse, and is said to have consented to try it again. He was allowed to win \$20,000, according to the report, but on the next trial lost \$260,000, including his winnings. The swindlers then disappeared.

MORE THAN ONE MILLION GRANTED.

Statistics Bearing on Marriage and Divorce in United States.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: Preliminary estimates made by the Bureau of Census as a result of the investigation of marriage and divorce statistics, which began last summer, indicates that the number of applications for divorce filed throughout the United States during the twenty year period from 1887 to 1906, will reach the enormous total of 1,400,000. It is estimated that three-fourths of the applications have been granted, so that the statistics when compiled will show that in the period stated more than one million divorces have been allowed.

On their face the figures indicate a stupendous increase, but when the ratio they bear to the population is considered, it is not so great, though still large enough to warrant the serious consideration of the American people.

Milking By Machine.

Must the milkmaid follow the spinning wheel girl into oblivion or be remembered only in the comic-opera chorus?
Prof. C. B. Lane, of the United States bureau of animal industry, doubtless thinks so. He has been testing a machine whose operator can milk two cows at once and save a lot of time. It costs \$1,000 to equip a dairy of 100 cows with eight milking machines and a four horse-power engine to provide suction.

The milk is cleaner, according to Bacteriologist Stocking, of the Connecticut Agricultural college. Says he in a recent government bulletin:

"In spite of the extremely high total number of bacteria in the machine-drawn milk, the number of liquefying organisms is in nearly every case very much smaller than in the corresponding hand-drawn milk. It is this group which contains putrefactive organisms which get into milk principally from stable filth, and these organisms, producing putrefactive fermentations in the milk, are believed to cause serious digestive troubles with children."

A Home Song.

I turned an ancient poet's book,
And found upon the page:
"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage."
Yes, that is true, and something more:
You'll find where'er you roam,
That marble floors and gilded walls
Can never make a home.
But every house where Love abides
And Friendship is a guest,
Is surely home, and home, sweet home
For there the heart can rest.
—Henry Van Dyke, in Country Life.

Franks of the Mississippi.

A humorist has said that "the Mississippi river is so crooked in places that a steamer going south has been known to meet itself coming north, give passing signals, and narrowly escape a collision with itself." Because man has never been able to make the Mississippi obedient and content to stay in one particular channel, many interesting geographical situations have arisen. There are innumerable old channels threading back and forth through the lowlands, and whenever there is an overflow, or a particularly heavy fresher, the river is quite liable to wander off down one of these old channels leave some shipping point high and dry. The town of Delta used to be three miles below Vicksburg, but a cut-off changed things so it is now two miles above that point. Another little place called Blue's Point was formerly located in Mississippi, but one spring, when times were dull and the river needed a diversion, it changed its channel and transformed to wander off down one of these old channels. If the big river had taken such a twist between Missouri and Illinois before the war, it could have removed slaves from one state to another and thus set them free.

Another pastime in which the river indulges is island building. A snag in the river, the wreck of an old boat, or a submerged tree is all that is needed for a foundation for the brush and silt to settle upon. Chicken island, near Mound City, Ark., and just above Memphis, Tenn., was caused by the sinking of the Sultana, a union transport, which exploded in mid-stream while carrying troops home from the civil war. All islands formed in midstream are government property until some squatter takes possession. Should the island build toward the mainland and connect, it is promptly claimed by the farmer owning the shore, and a scrap always follows. —Waterways Journal.

MISSOURI SOLON HAS SMALLPOX; CITY ALARMED.

Legislators May All Be Vaccinated; Talk of Early Adjournment.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 20.—Representative J. T. Barker, of Macon county, was taken to the county hospital today and the report is being circulated that he is afflicted with the smallpox. The members of the legislature are frightened and an early adjournment is possible. Barker was in his seat in the house only a few days ago and is very probable that the other members will become afflicted if his ailment proves to be the dreaded disease. Senator McAllister of Monroe county voiced the sentiments of other members, when he declared that steps should be immediately taken to ascertain the extent of the disease in the capital city. It is currently reported that there are fifty other cases of smallpox in Jefferson City. The members of the city board of health appeared before the house and senate this afternoon and urged that all members be vaccinated.

WITH THE AILING.

Mr. E. Rehkopf Continues Very Low At His Home—Sick and Injured.

Mr. E. Rehkopf continues precariously ill at his home on Washington street.

Charley Scott, the 15-year-old son of the tamale man, fell while roller skating in front of Thompson's stable on South Third yesterday, and a horse coming out of the place stepped on the lad's leg, which was badly mashed and a deep gash cut.

Eula, the two-year-old girl of Mr. and Mrs. Walter England of 820 Adams street, yesterday morning swallowed a small brass knob taken from a bed, and as emetics fail to cause her to vomit up the knob an operation may prove necessary.

Mrs. D. F. Houseman is very ill of general debility at the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. N. Clark of 720 Goebel avenue.

Mrs. Perkins is ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Linneas Orme of North Seventh. Mr. Orme is ailing with la grippe.

ONE ON CRUTCHES. THE OTHER SNEEZING. CLAIM THEIR BRIDES.

Ida Grove, Ia., Feb. 20.—A broken leg and a serious case of the grip did not deter two Ida Grove bridegrooms from keeping their engagements at the marriage altar.

Otto Brockman, who a few weeks ago was thrown out in a rutaway and sustained a broken leg, went on crutches to marry Miss Mary Oechsle. Both are well known here.

Herbert Easton arose from his bed against his doctor's orders and was married to Miss Ida Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Portis Miller, prominent residents of this place.

DEMOCRATS ARE URGED TO RUN

"HUNDREDS OF DEMOCRATS" URGE MR. DICK DAVIS TO RUN FOR MAYOR.

"Progressive Democrats" Hold Meeting and Decide Attorney Frank Lucas is City Attorney Timber.

Hon. Richard Davis:

Realizing the time is propitious for a progressive and reliable man to offer himself for the exalted position of mayor of this city, and knowing your past record evidences a strong man of this excellent quality, we urge that you permit us to use your name in connection with the democratic nomination for that high position. The strong support you have always had in your successful races for public office show the great confidence the people have in your ability, and we desire to call upon you to enter the race for mayor, pledging you the influence and support of the necessary majority to succeed.

HUNDREDS OF DEMOCRATS.

Call For Mr. Lucas.

At a meeting of one hundred friends Tuesday evening the enthusiastic gathering decided that the proper person to serve this city the next term as city attorney was Attorney Frank Lucas, and we urge you to enter the race for this place of public trust, which is one of importance. We all know you to be an all-around good fellow, a man of genius and recognized legal ability who stands well in your profession, and one of the best known young attorneys of the state. The leading position you have taken with the local bar proves to us you would serve the people well should they thrust the responsibility of this office on you, therefore we desire to request your entrance into the race, promising a strong and influential support sufficient to win.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATS.

THE UNWRITTEN LAW OF THE DESERT.

Douglas, Ariz., Feb. 20.—One man was killed and another wounded over a canteen of water, and a desert jury held the survivors justified for their part in the shooting.

Bill and Lynn Despain, prospecting for placer gold in the Colorado desert, became lost in the trackless sweep of sands. In their wanderings they came, half-crazed from thirst, upon a well beside the adobe hut of Arthur Jones, a grizzled hermit of the waste.

The Despains became nearly frantic with joy, for Bear's well, the next watering place, was a hard day's ride distant. But when they asked to fill a canteen, Jones refused.

The prospectors began to draw water from the well anyway, when Jones opened fire on them from the door of his abode. Bill Despain fell with a bullet in his hip.

Before Jones could fire again, Lynn Despain had shot him dead. Then Despain dragged his brother into the hut and went for help. Bill Despain will recover.

Neither prospector was arrested, pending the decision of the coroner's jury exonerating them.

Area of the United States.

"What constitutes the area of the United States?" would seem to be the ordinary layman a simple question; but according to a bulletin recently issued by the United States geological survey, of which Henry Gannett is the author, it is quite the reverse. The bulletin represents the result of conference and co-operation of the land office, census bureau and geological survey in an effort to agree on what constitutes "the area of the United States." The absence of a standard of measurement for determining the area led to a discrepancy between the tables of the census bureau made in 1887 and those of the general land office prepared in 1899. The result of the co-operation of the departments is that the area of the United States proper, which is given as 3,026,789 square miles, has been increased over the census figures by 1,188 square miles. The bulletin gives the area of Alaska as 590,884; the Philippines, 115,026; Hawaii, 6,449; Porto Rico, 3,435; Guam, 210; Samoa, 77; and the Panama Canal strip, 474 square miles. All of the detached territory is subject to change as the limits become more correctly defined.

Senator Knox, it is believed, subscribes regularly to more magazines, newspapers and other periodicals than any other man in public life. He receives through the mails every month every popular monthly magazine published in the United States and receives daily most of the newspapers of Pittsburg and Philadelphia, besides the morning papers of Washington and some of those of New York and Baltimore.

ADVERTISE IN THE REGISTER AND GET RESULTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

City Jailor.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Joe A. Purchase for city jailor, subject to the Democratic Primary to be held Thursday, May 2, 1907.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of W. T. (Billy) Read for city jailor, subject to the Democratic Primary to be held Thursday, May 2, 1907.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Sam L. Beadles for city jailor, subject to the Democratic Primary to be held Thursday, May 2, 1907.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Al. Hymarsh for city jailor, subject to the Democratic Primary to be held Thursday, May 2, 1907.

City Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of William Krans for city treasurer, subject to the Democratic Primary to be held Thursday, May 2, 1907.

City Clerk.

We are authorized to announce City Clerk Henry Bailey as a candidate for re-election to the office of city clerk subject to the Democratic Primary to be held Thursday, May 2, 1907.

City Assessor.

We are authorized to announce W. Stewart Dick as a candidate for election to the office of city assessor, subject to the Democratic Primary to be held Thursday, May 2, 1907.

City Attorney.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of John G. Miller, Jr., for city attorney, subject to the Democratic Primary to be held Thursday, May 2, 1907.

Assignee's Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the McCracken county court made on February 11, 1907, I will on Friday, February 22, 1907, at the corner of Eleventh and Jackson streets, in the city of Paducah, Kentucky, sell to the highest and best bidder on a credit of three months, all of the stock of drugs and fixtures of Dr. R. O. Broadway. The purchaser may pay cash for said property, if they desire.

CECIL REED.

Assignee Dr. R. O. Broadway.

BOWLING GREEN WOMAN PRESIDES AT JAMESTOWN

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 20.—The most beautiful woman of Kentucky, who shall represent the commonwealth as hostess of the state building at the Jamestown exposition, has at last been named by the commission. She is Mrs. Cora Pace Petrie, of Bowling Green. Stately, handsome, gracious, pleasing in manner, natural in bearing—these are some of the attributes ascribed to her. She is a widow, unmarried, and has been so for 15 years. Though her hair is prematurely gray, it is said, this does not detract from its comeliness.
Mrs. Petrie comes of Virginia stock. One of her ancestors was the savior of the Jamestown colony from a massacre by Indians, according to the story told in Lyon Tyler Gardner's "Cradle of the Republic" about Richard Pace.

CLAIM NOTICE.

McCracken circuit court—George Rawleigh, executor of Milton H. Ingram, plaintiff, vs. equity, George O. Ingram and others, defendants.

Ordered that this action be referred to Cecil Reed, master commissioner of the McCracken circuit court, to take proof of assets and liabilities of the estate of Milton H. Ingram, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are required to properly certify and file the same, before said commissioner, on or before the 15th day of April, 1907, or they will be forever barred from asserting any claim against the assets in the hands of the executor of said estate unadministered, and all persons are hereby enjoined and restrained from collecting their claims, against said estate, except through this suit. And it is ordered that this order be published in The Paducah Daily Register as required by law.

Given under my hand, as clerk of said court, this 16th day of February 1907.

CRICE & ROSS, Attorneys.

J. A. MILLER, Clerk.

By R. B. HAY, D. C.

Counties' Wealth.

Crittenden county has an assessed valuation for the year 1906 of \$2,380,486. They have no road tax, and they only have a weight of 14 cents on the \$100 worth of property for their county taxes. They have a road tax of 25 cents on the hundred dollars. This is one of the best little counties in the state, is out of debt, has good roads, and a very low rate of taxation.

The total rate of taxation in Graves county is 67 cents, and in Carlisle 39 cents. This county has 882 dogs upon which to pay taxes.—Ex.

"Is that next-door neighbor in your flat still learning to play the cornet?" "No; he's just practicing." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Closing Out Sale NOW IN PROGRESS

Did you know how good a Panama Skirt you could get for \$5.00 at

Levy's
PADUCAH

317 Broadway. - Exclusive Ready-to-Wear

During their closing out sale? We have all sizes and colors. The shades are brown, black and blue. They are worth Ten Dollars.

FINED HALL DRUG HOUSE

PENALTY OF \$50 FIXED FOR
SELLING COCAINE TO
CUSTOMERS.

Van Bankhead, Colored, Dismissed of
the Charge of Carrying Con-
cealed Weapons.

The John Hall drug store of Fifth and Jones streets was fined \$50 and costs yesterday morning in the police court on the charge of selling cocaine without a prescription to different people. The gang engaging in the general fight on the alley near J. Hall's between Fifth and Sixth, claimed they bought the drug at the establishment several times.

Levi Calhoun, colored, was held over to the circuit court grand jury on the charge of stealing the horse and buggy from the man named Howell down in the Maxon's Mill section of the county. Calhoun's bond was fixed at \$500, and being unable to give it, he went to jail. The outfit was recovered here in the city on Jefferson street.

F. A. Larson was fined \$1 and costs for being drunk.

The court dismissed the warrant charging Van Bankhead with carrying a deadly weapon concealed.

There's a Difference.

President Roosevelt has raised a storm of protest because he is about to appoint a negro collector of customs at Cincinnati, at a salary of \$5,000 a year. This is son Nick's congressional district, too, and Nick and Alice say they will not stand for it. Senator Foraker, chief spokesman for the Ethiopians, is also wrathful. They can now probably understand how it feels to live in Indianola, Miss., or Brownsville, Texas.—Obion (Tenn.) Enterprise.

United States Stamps.

The government of the United States has decided to give up printing its postage stamps. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington has done the work since 1894 at a loss which has amounted to considerable each year and has been made up by deficiency appropriations by congress. The American Bank Note Company has now secured the contract, and its work will be done in the same manner as that which this company turned out before 1894. The main feature of the new printing will be the engraving upon the stamps themselves of the names of twenty-six postoffices in the United States which do the largest business. There are six thousand smaller offices, and the stamps of them will have their names printed upon them. This is done in order to prevent postoffice robberies, as it will be impossible to dispose of any large number of stamps with the name of the office printed upon them after a robbery has been committed. An interesting field for collection is opened by this action on the part of our government. The attempt to gather a collection of stamps issued from every different postoffice in a state or in the United States may be made, and in many cases will undoubtedly be successfully accomplished. This form of stamp collecting will naturally take the place of postmark collecting, and in many ways is likely to be more interesting and instructive, as it will be the stepping-stone to the general collection of the stamps of the world.—From "Stamp Page" in St. Nicholas.

Representative James yesterday introduced bills authorizing the Cairo and Tennessee railroad to construct bridges across Cumberland river between Stewart county, Tennessee, and Lyon county, Ky., and across the Tennessee river between Calloway and Marshall county, Kentucky.

"Take my seat, madam." "I thank you, sir, but I get off here, too."—Chicago Tribune.

ANIMALS WERE NOT STOLEN

COLEMAN EWELL FOUND HIS
MULES AND HORSE DOWN
NEAR MAYFIELD.

Hall Drug Firm Appealed Warrant
Where it Was Fined \$50—
Police Business.

Coleman Ewell, of the Maxon Mill neighborhood in the county, telephoned Chief Collins yesterday morning that the former had recovered his two mules and one horse down near Mayfield, and taken them back home. Ewell thought they had been stolen from his barn and notified the Paducah department to keep a lookout for them, but they prove to have simply gotten out of the stable and wandered away.

Rambling Horse Owner.

Joe Woods, colored, was arrested last night on the warrant charging him with allowing his horse to roam the streets at large. He was recognized for his appearance before police court this morning.

Took an Appeal.

Yesterday afternoon the Hall drug firm of Fifth and Jones notified Judge Cross they would appeal to the circuit court the case wherein the police court judge fined the firm \$50 and costs yesterday morning for selling cocaine to parties without a prescription.

Housebreakers Scared.

Before daylight yesterday morning Officers Jack Sanders and James Clark were patrolling their beats, and when at Eighth and Jones streets noticed a negro trying to break into Henry Foreman's grocery. They started for him, but the darkey ran and escaped up the alley, having eluded the bullet sent after him by Patrolman Sanders. Shortly afterwards while out about Eleventh and Caldwell these police heard some pounding, and discovered thieves had tried to break in the door of Jimmie Ward's saloon, but failed, escaping before the officials arrived on the scene.

Mayfield Officers Wrong.

Detective T. J. Moore returned from the south yesterday, and while his train lay at the Mayfield depot the officers there told him the Paducah police had captured the man and woman who murdered the stranger Doyle and fired the Parker hotel at Mayfield several Sundays ago. The Mayfield officers were wrong, as nobody has been arrested here for that offense.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

Meeting March 2 Will Decide Primary
Date for Legislator—Conn
Linn Nominated.

The county democratic committee has been called to meet at 2 o'clock the afternoon of March 2, at the county courthouse, for purpose of selecting the date for the primary at which will be named the party nominee for representative to the state legislature from this county.

State Senator Conn Linn, of Murray, being the only entry to succeed himself the state senate from the third district, will be declared the nominee tomorrow when that district democratic committee meets at Eddyville. The agreement was that if only one candidate entered by February 20 he would be declared the nominee.

Trigg, Lyon, Livingston and Calloway counties comprise this district.

Stuyvesant Fish: "The contest is no longer between those who have and those who have not, but between those, on the one hand, who have moderately and, on the other, those who through the use of trust funds and the power incident thereto seek by questionable practices to have excessively."

ELABORATE WEDDING OF FORMER PADUCAH GIRL

MISS AGNES HUTSON AND MR. HERRANCE N. MITCHELL WERE UNITED AT MACON, GA., FEBRUARY 14, IN PRESENCE OF FASHIONABLE ASSEMBLY OF FRIENDS—MISS LETITIA DALLAM POWELL OF PADUCAH, AND DR. WILLIAM WANDO FITZPATRICK OF PARIS, TEXAS, MARY TODAY—MISS MINNIE SANDERS AND MR. THOMAS J. LLOYD WERE UNITED BY CAIRO DIVINE—NEWS OF THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Miss Agnes Hutson and Mr. Herrance N. Mitchell were married February 14 at Macon, Ga., the home city of the bride, who is a beautiful and cultured young lady that resided in Paducah until several years ago, her father being the late M. M. Hutson, the prominent drug drummer during life who moved from here to Macon. The accomplished bride is a niece of Colonel William A. Wickliffe of The Register. Speaking of the nuptials, the Macon Telegram states:

Pretty Morning Wedding.

"The marriage of Miss Agnes Hutson and Mr. Herrance N. Mitchell occurred at a pretty morning wedding on Thursday, February the 14th, at the Vineville Baptist church, at 10 o'clock.

"The church, which was filled with interested friends, was beautifully decorated about the altar. Luxuriant ferns were massed at the base of the tall palms, rising high in a semi-circular form, and at either side of these was a pretty arrangement of natural orange blossoms and asparagus fern. The white ribbons marking pews reserved for the family and special friends, were caught with clusters of the orange blossoms and fern.

"Awaiting the arrival of the bridal party Miss Lurline Fulghum rendered a violin solo, "Vision," with piano accompaniment by Miss Leonora Jekins, and just as the bridal party arrived, and entered the church Mendelssohn's wedding march was rendered beautifully on both instruments.

"The ushers came in first, Mr. A. E. Witty, Mr. Jesse Mitchell and Mr. Robert Halliburton, then the bride, with her maid of honor, Miss Juliette Hutson.

"The groom, with his best man, Mr. Thomas Halliburton, came in at the side entrance, meeting them at the altar, where the officiating minister, Rev. William H. Rich, awaited them.

"In a beautifully impressive ceremony he united the two, making them husband and wife, with the soft notes of the violin in Schubert's Serenade as an accompaniment.

"The bride wore a very becoming going-away gown, of sage green cloth, a tailored eton suit, worn with a pretty waist of cream lace. A hat of green braid to match the gown, trimmed in taffeta and crush roses, and long green gloves completed the toilette. She carried a bouquet of bride roses and fern with white tulle streamers.

"The maid of honor wore a stylish cream eton suit, with a waist of soft cream colored silk. A white hat with long plumes and touches of green was worn with this, and she carried a bouquet of bridesmaid roses, tied with pink tulle.

"Mendelssohn's March was again rendered as the bridal party and guests retired from the church.

"The bride and groom left immediately afterward for Jacksonville. They will spend sometime there, and also at St. Augustine, and other Florida points before going on to their destination at Fivay, Fla., on the Gulf coast, where they will make their home and where the groom has large business interests.

"The bride and groom both have many warm friends in Macon, who regret that they are not to make this city their home.

"On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Eugene Sanford entertained at a pretty farewell tea in honor of the bride, at which a number of her young women friends were guests and a very delightful hour was spent with the hostess and bride."

Powell-Fitzpatrick.

A ripple of delightful surprise will thrill the many friends of the contracting pair to learn that Miss Letitia Dallam Powell of this city and Dr. William Wando Fitzpatrick of Paris, Texas, will be united in marriage this morning at 8:30 o'clock at the residence of Rev. Father Jansen of St. Francis de Sales, and immediately thereafter leave for their future home in Paris, by way of St. Louis. Close friends have been expecting the announcement for the nuptials, which were originally set for April, but the groom arrived here Sunday and pressed his suit to the extent that the date was advanced to today, and

this will charmingly delight the Paducah friends to whom a nice surprise is accorded.

The bride is a Paducah girl, exceedingly popular and member of one of the city's most prominent families, being the daughter of the late W. W. Powell and granddaughter of the late Dr. Lewellyn Powell, one of Kentucky's eminent medical men during life at Louisville. Very bright, a graduate of the Paducah schools with high honors, blessed with an attractive beauty and winsome ways, the young lady is a gracious creature admired by everybody, and the younger social circles suffer a regrettable loss at her departure.

Dr. Fitzpatrick is one of Paris' leading young physicians, as although young, he has evidenced his deep learning and thorough knowledge of medicine by taking first rank among the medical men of that Southern city. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Notre Dame college, and also the University of Texas, while his profession engaged his services for quite a while in the Bellevue hospital at New York.

The charming bride spent last winter with her aunt, Mrs. John Martin of Paris, and there sprang up the pretty courtship which results in consummation of the union. The nuptials will be a quiet one attended by only the relatives and a few friends.

Sanders-Lloyd.

Miss Minnie Sanders and Thomas J. Lloyd furnished their many friends with happy news yesterday on announcing that they went to Cairo the day before and were married at the residence of Rev. A. S. Buchanan, the Presbyterian minister of the Egyptian city. The happy pair then returned and are now at home to their friends at 800 Clark street. Miss Mabel Hughes and Mr. Gilbert Whitman accompanied the contracting pair on their joyful mission.

The dainty bride is the attractive little lady who has been connected with the Great Pacific Tea and Coffee company on Broadway near Fourth street. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Sanders of Clark near Eighth street.

Mr. Lloyd is the sterling and highly esteemed attaché of the Walstein clothing store, and a most excellent young man of hundreds of friends. He was formerly connected with the I. C. railroad and resided on Kentucky avenue near Thirteenth street.

Colonial Tea.

Quite an elaborate affair will be the "Colonial Tea" for this evening by the ladies of the Kentucky avenue Presbyterian church, the hours for receiving being from 8 until 11 o'clock, and a cordial invitation is extended the public to attend. A fine program will be rendered, and during the evening delicious refreshments will be served by the ladies, who are to be garbed in the style of colonial days.

The Kalesophic.

Miss Elizabeth Sinnott of North Ninth street has the Kalesophic club to meet with her tomorrow morning at their home.

The Woman's Club.

At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon The Woman's club holds its business session at Grace church parish house, but the "open meeting" will not be conducted by the Art Department which postponed it until next week on account of Mrs. Bertie Campbell's death.

League Concert.

The concert by the Junior League of the Trimble street Methodist church occurs tomorrow evening, instead of tonight. A fine program has been arranged and everybody is welcomed most cordially.

Dr. Story, the late principal of Glasgow University, taking a holiday in the country once, was met by the minister of the district, who remarked: "Hallo, principal! You here? Why, you must come down and relieve me for a day." The principal replied: "I don't promise to relieve you, but I might relieve your congregation."

GREATER LOUISVILLE

EXPOSITION

ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP BY RAIL OR RIVER

MAR 18-30

CREATORE AND HIS
BAND

Government Exhibits
and other Great Attractions

PRESIDENT
ROOSEVELT 25¢

WILL
TOUCH
THE
BUTTON

LET'S YOU
SEE IT ALL



INDUSTRY,
INVENTION

ART AND
LITERATURE

PERSONAL MENTION.

Captain and Mrs. W. H. Edwards have gone to Charleston, Mo., for a visit.

Colonel Victor Van de Male returned yesterday from a drumming trip to Illinois.

Mr. Henry Gockel, the South Third street baker, returned yesterday from a business trip to Golconda, Ill.

Mrs. James Divinie is visiting here from Mayfield.

Mr. John Sherwin leaves shortly for Ashville, N. C., for his health, which was not improved during his recent sojourn in Texas.

Mrs. Edward Ware and daughter, Miss Cassandra, have gone to Memphis and Hot Springs.

Samuel Winstead has returned from his school at Bellbuckle, Tenn., on account of sickness.

Mrs. J. C. Karr of Murray has returned home after visiting Mrs. Ada Hovenden.

Mrs. Charles James of Evansville will arrive next week to visit her mother, Mrs. Judge Sanders.

Miss Maggie Cassell of Evansville is visiting Mrs. Ad Rasch.

Miss Ella Sanders goes to St. Louis next week to visit Miss Ida Fahey.

Mrs. Ruby Shelton of Mayfield has returned home after visiting here.

Mrs. Clarence Bennett is visiting relatives in Fulton.

Master John Campbell will Saturday return to his school at Winchester, Va., having been called here by the fatal illness of his mother, Mrs. Bertie Campbell.

Mr. Edward H. Bringham and wife are expected today from their wedding trip. They will make their home with Mrs. Mildred Davis of Kentucky avenue.

Mrs. Mary Campbell of Winchester, Va., goes to Hopkinsville Saturday to visit before returning home. She was called here by the death of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Bertie Fowler Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Gould of New York yesterday went to California, leaving here their boy and daughter with Mrs. Elbridge Palmer and Miss Francis Gould, whom all have been visiting.

Mr. Joseph Walker was yesterday preparing to move his family to Princeton, where he makes his head

quarters, he being superintendent of machinery for the Nashville division of the I. C.

Mrs. Jane Trowbridge of St. Marys, O., is visiting Mrs. W. A. Dallas of Broad street.

Mrs. J. R. Edwards of Fulton returned yesterday after visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. L. Powell of South Fifth. Mrs. F. G. Davis of Fulton arrived yesterday to visit Mrs. Powell.

Miss Jessie C. Rawls and Mr. Thomas J. Bradley went to Metropolis yesterday and were married.

Mrs. M. V. House today goes to Jackson, Tenn., to visit her mother, Mrs. H. H. Woodward.

NINE CANDIDATES.

Knights Templar Held Lengthy
Meeting At Lodge Room.

Nine candidates were initiated by the Knights Templar commandery, the meeting starting yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock and continuing until 6 o'clock, when the ladies of the Eastern Star served the templars with a fine supper at the Fraternity building dining hall. After the feast the brethren resumed their degree work, which was not completed until last night after 10 o'clock.

King Edward visited President Taft at the Elysee Palace, in Paris.

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Good music on all the boats. For further particulars see

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What is said to be the greatest drug store in the world exists in Moscow, and is 203 years old. Since 1893 it has been in the family of the present proprietor. It is a building of imposing dimensions, with many departments, including one for the professional education of the staff, which numbers 700 persons. They make up about 2,000 prescriptions a day.

Washington in Early Times

In what school did the boy Washington develop the qualities which made him a great leader in peace as well as war? He had courage, balance and patience in the face of difficulties; he could manage a slave and impose his will upon an army; he was as minutely accurate in matters of business as he was broadly sane in questions of national affairs or international relations. Inheritance can give but little explanation of these qualities; education through book learning contributed little to develop them; experience, the influence of others and opportunity were the sources of his strength.

No anecdotes of his early years are reliable, and the vagaries of good Parson Weems gained currency only because they appealed to general human nature. It is known that Washington was strongly built, was fond of outdoor life, was passionately devoted to his farm operations, and read slowly, painfully, as a rule taking extensive notes of what he read. He was a fine horseman and knew a good horse, as every Virginian of that day was bound to know. His pastimes were fox-hunting, playing cards with the ministers of his church and breeding hunting dogs, of which he had a goodly number and knew each one by name. A horse race appealed strongly to him, and a visit to the capital gave him the best society the colony could afford.

The father of Washington died when the boy was too young to have been influenced by his advice or example, and the mother, though of strong characteristics, could contribute little to his education or practical training. That a midshipman's commission was offered and considered is well known, and the restless ambition of a boy led him to wish for a sea career. The objections of his mother had weight, and it was on land, in the hard service of defending the frontier of Virginia, that his young activities were trimmed into that sedate gravity which clung to him through life. In the backwoods he learned how to enforce discipline among a rough company of raw soldiers, taught himself the hard lesson of providing against dangers with inadequate force and supplies.

The two years of schooling enjoyed by Washington were only sufficient to give him a taste for mathematics. The management of his mother's plantation brought home to him the necessity of understanding the ordinary forms of legal procedure. The land questions continually arising in a newly settled country turned him to the study of surveying. Hence it is that among the earliest manuscript records of Washington now existing are to be found his copies of legal forms, exercises in surveying and carefully prepared accounts of his income and outgo. To the end of his life his ledgers were kept scrupulously and most minutely, and each year's economy may be told from these records, valuable not only for their personal interest but also for the history of a Virginia plantation which they embody.

His first employment was the care of his mother's plantation, and he there laid the foundation of methods which were later applied to the management of Mount Vernon—a management that was as successful as could be shown in any part of Virginia at that time. He knew what each slave was worth in the domestic economy, and he closely watched possible advantages to be obtained from public franchises. When his interest in a ferry was threatened he called for aid from his half-brother, Lawrence, then in the House of Burgesses. The appeal, a bit of legitimate lobbying, is one of the earliest known letters of Washington.

Shortly after this incident Washington went to live with Lawrence at Mount Vernon, where he amused himself by making surveys of the fishpond, of the creeks and the various fields of the plantation, proving his process of self-education and fitting himself for his first public appointment. The influence of Lawrence upon the young man was strong, enduring and wholesome, and was more responsible for the Washington of later years than all other influences combined. Lawrence was a man in public life, of wide acquaintance among the leading men of the colony, a warm friend of the king's representative and of that voluntary exile and decidedly romantic character, Lord Fairfax. He was engaged in extensive land ventures and mining enterprises. He was in the colonial legislature, and, knowing that the real greatness of Virginia lay in the west rather than in the tobacco plantations of the east, he taught George that the true policy of the colony was to secure a share, if not a monopoly, in the trade of the Ohio—a lesson which years after bore fruit in Washington's interests in canals.

It was Lawrence who gave George developed in this period of temporary friendships, leading to his rapid advancement in public service. It was a very young man who was appointed surveyor of the Northern Neck when Lord Fairfax laid claim to a principality, and surveyor to the college. It

was a very young man who was sent by Dinwiddie to the French interlopers on the Ohio to demand a full recognition of the English claims. When war appeared inevitable—a war arising out of European differences which were in the end determined in America—it was this young messenger who was placed in command. Youth alone could not have attracted such responsible employments had it not been associated with balance of judgment, persistence under defeat and a power to awaken confidence in his followers.

A crushing, and from some points of view a disgraceful, defeat was the first result. It was as a volunteer aid he served under Braddock and received that baptism of fire which extorted a sneer of praise from the king. Political favoritism gave him a secondary place in the new forces raised for frontier defense, but the very qualities that made him so great a leader of the continental army were hence his wins from his brothers at eclipse, when his pride was smarting under supposed neglect and he was reduced to the ordinary routine of a military outpost in a wilderness. He was restive under fancied disregard of his suggestions and pictured neglect of rank and dignity where he was to blame rather than the governor. Under the royal officers who took Duquesne he had an experience in regular service which was of highest moment when later he assumed the task of fusing into one continental army the many and differing regiments from separated and mutually jealous colonies.

He was now master of Mount Vernon, a member of the House of Burgesses and a married man. His period of education was over, and after a few years of home life he was called into public service which continued with but two intervals of rest until his death. The boy of a few years who gravely enters into his first account book, in a writing but little resembling that of later years, the few pence he wins from his brothers at "loo" is the same man who enters the few pounds borrowed of him by his mother. The youthful surveyor who practiced his calling on fish-ponds and muddy creeks is the same man who drew the lines of the independent United States. The inexperienced "major" who surrendered to the French at Fort Mifflin, and in so doing unwittingly admitted himself to have been guilty of "assassination," is the same man who saw the English evacuate New York and abandon the new power of the United States to a career such as the world has never seen. The same sensitiveness to criticism which led the young colonel to resent a dispute of his rank and to feel keenly the supposed hostility of the royal governor is the same man who winced under the unwarranted aspersions of the continental congress, the cabal of Gates and Conway and the cowardly flings of Bache and Duane and of the extreme French party during his presidency. The influences which made Washington are few in number but potent in force, but after all Washington was—Washington, a riddle difficult to explain in a satisfactory manner—By Washington C. Ford, author of "George Washington," editor of "The Writings of Washington," and a recognized authority upon the subject, in the New York World.

THINKS RELIGION IS ONLY SOLUTION OF NEGRO CASE

New York, Feb. 20.—Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States supreme court, told the congregation in the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday that in his opinion, religion was the principal factor by which the negroes of the south could be converted into a valuable asset of the nation.

"We know that there is ignorance, criminality and immorality among the negroes," he said, "and it remains with us to change present conditions so that the negro will become a helpful factor in our civilization and progress."

"I believe that there is a Divine Providence which will so shape our history that the negro will be a helpful factor. We must all assist in bringing about this end. Industrial development, cleanliness, education and other benevolent and useful things are good for the negro, but I believe nothing will help him so much as the influence of the Cross of Christ, and nothing will so move him to being a good and useful citizen as the gospel of the Prince of Peace."

Washington's Wealth.

Whether Washington can be put into the envied category of millionaires no one can assert positively. According to the late Paul Leicester Ford whose work, "The True George Washington," has received wide recognition, "the father of this country" was worth \$530,000. This fortune did not include his wife's property, but nevertheless it made him one of the wealthiest Americans of his time. Her part of the Curtis property equaled "15,500 acres of land, a good part of it adjoining the city of Williamsburg."

TO INVESTIGATE KY. RAILROADS

JUDGE COCHRAN'S ORDER PRO-
VIDES FOR A COM-
MISSIONER.

Counsel in the Case Has Not Agreed
Upon Commissioner and Court
May Appoint One.

Louisville, Feb. 20.—Chairman C. C. McChord, of the Kentucky state railroad commission, today received from the United States clerk in the western district of Kentucky a copy of the order which will shortly be signed by United States Judge A. M. J. Cochran, in the case of the railroads of Kentucky against the Kentucky railroad commission.

The order provides for the appointment of a commissioner, who is vested by the order with wide powers in the taking of proof, and upon a report to be made by this commissioner, Judge Cochran will decide whether or not the recent ruling of the railroad commission, reducing freights, is confiscatory, and therefore illegal.

It was expected that the order would be signed and the taking of proof would begin in this city this week, but it has been delayed because of the failure of counsel to agree on a commissioner. They will be allowed several days more to try to agree, and if they again report a disagreement Judge Cochran will appoint a commissioner. This will be a very important place, for all the business of the roads is to be investigated, and it is estimated that whoever is appointed commissioner will receive a fee ranging from \$6,000 to \$15,000 in amount.

Importance of the Case.

The case in point is of great importance, both to the people and the railroads. Last summer the railroad commission made an investigation of freight rates in Kentucky and found that certain of the railroads were charging the merchants of Louisville just 25 per cent more freight rates than they were charging Cincinnati merchants. In other words, the freight rate now prevailing from many Kentucky points to Cincinnati is just 75 per cent of the rate charged from certain points to Louisville. It was held that the freight rates to and from other points were excessive.

The state railroad commission, therefore, decided, in an opinion written by Mr. McChord and approved by Commissioner Slier and Ferguson, that no railroad in Kentucky should be allowed to charge a higher freight rate than 25 per cent less than the rate now charged on the main stem of the Louisville & Nashville, running from Louisville through Bowling Green to Nashville. The railroads sought an injunction from the federal court on the plea that the order amounted to confiscation of property. Judge Cochran granted a temporary injunction. He now proposes to have proof taken upon the accuracy of the plea of the railroads.

Hear All Proof.

Judge Cochran's order directs the commissioner to hear all proof introduced by either side that he may deem competent, to ascertain for the court just what the railroads are receiving in freight rates, what the running expenses, or, in fact, to secure a full statement of all the freight conditions and charges in Kentucky.

It develops that the hitch over the appointment of a commissioner is due to the objections of the Louisville & Nashville railroad to the appointment of Mr. David W. Fairleigh, of Louisville.

Some weeks ago a conference was held between Senator Thomas H. Paynter and Col. B. H. Young, representing the railroad commission, and Col. H. L. Stone, T. B. Harrison, Judge A. P. Humphrey and Mr. E. P. Trabue, representing the railroads, and the names of D. W. Fairleigh, George DuRelle and Samuel H. Stone, all of Louisville, were considered as commissioner. It was thought an agreement had been reached upon Mr. Fairleigh, and when Mr. Fairleigh's name was presented to Judge Cochran the court stated that no better selection could possibly be made, that Mr. Fairleigh's high standing as a lawyer and as a man, made him an ideal selection, although the court was of the opinion that all three of the gentlemen suggested, Fairleigh, DuRelle and Stone, were strong men and capable of discharging this important duty.

L. & N. Made Objection.

It developed, however, that the L. & N. railroad objected to Mr. Fairleigh. It was stated that Judge A. P. Humphrey, representing the Southern and C. & O. roads, was of the opinion that no stronger selection in the state could be made than Mr. Fairleigh, but the L. & N. attorneys contended that the interest of the C. & O. and Southern roads in this matter is but slight, as these roads already have freight rates not far from the figure fixed by the commission while the L. & N., operating through a more difficult part of the state, therefore, makes higher charges and is, therefore, vitally interested. No agreement has, therefore, been reached as to a commissioner.

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The Twice-a-Week Republic, of St. Louis, Mo., is giving away a beautiful framed picture, size 5 1/2 by 7 1/4 inches, to every one sending \$1 for the year's subscription to their great semi-weekly paper and Farm Progress, a monthly agricultural paper published by The Republic.

This offer is open to both new and old subscribers. If you are taking the paper at present, send in your dollar and have your time marked up for one year and get one of these beautiful pictures without any extra cost.

The pictures are genuine works of art, done in nine colors. Two of them are heads of beautiful girls. One wears a black picture hat and has two roses pinned to her pink bodice. If this one is desired, order No. 10, "The Spring Girl," No. 11, or "The Summer Girl," wears a light brown picture hat, trimmed with light green. She also wears a white and green waist, with a bunch of very pretty flowers at her breast. The remaining picture, or No. 12, is a three-quarter length picture representing "The Winter Girl," with a long coat, box about her neck and a muff.

The frames are made of rounded metal and are all black. To tell them from real ebony it would be necessary to take them from the wall for ex-

amination. The pictures and frames are neat and pretty enough to grace the walls of a millionaire's home. There is nothing cheap or shoddy looking about them. They cannot be duplicated in the retail stores for less than 50 cents. The best recommendation that we can give them is to say, that if you are not thoroughly satisfied with your picture they will refund the money for your subscription and pay the postage for returning the picture to them.

If you are already a subscriber to the TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC, or if you want only the agricultural monthly, Farm Progress, send a silver dime for one year's subscription to this big sixteen-page farm and home paper. The TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC is the oldest and best semi-weekly family paper in the country, and Farm Progress is the fastest growing farm monthly in America. Remember that you get both these splendid publications for a year and one of these handsomely framed pictures, all for only \$1.

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CAPITALS MADE TO ORDER.

Australia Is to Follow the Examples of the United States and Russia.

The Australian commonwealth, taking a leaf from the history of the United States, has decided to build a new capital which shall be free from the influences of either of the great sections. It will build the capital literally from the ground up and has selected a site not far from the pretty village of Dalgely, on the Snowy river. Dalgely might have slumbered in pastoral obscurity for the next hundred years but for the assumed necessity of Australia to have a capital in a place which nature had designed for a village. It is 20 miles from the nearest railroad station and even when that distance is spanned by the iron way still further connections must be built to link it with the main Victorian system. Henry Stead, in the Independent, estimates that the cost of the railroad construction entailed will be \$3,500,000 and that water supply, public buildings and land purchase will carry the total of the expenditures for the new capital up to \$28,000,000. After the city is built it will be a purely artificial capital, just as Washington is, but it will have a very much smaller population, the assumption being that it will not exceed 50,000.

An artificial capital, one created by fiat as a result of a compromise between rival sections or deemed by assumed political necessity to be an experiment under the best circumstances and usually falls short of being a metropolis. Washington and St. Petersburg are examples. Washington is simply the seat of the federal government; nothing more. It has disappointed the expectations of its founders that it would become an emporium, a busy mart, a port, a city that should be an illustration in itself of all the activities of a great and busy country. Beauty it has, but business it has not. In population it is far below many cities that we are wont to think of as in our second or possibly our third class.

St. Petersburg, on the other hand, has far outstripped the old capital in population, having 1,313,300 inhabitants to Moscow's 1,092,260 by the latest census. St. Petersburg is really a great port, commanding a heavy seaborne trade, but, in fact, it only divides the honors of the capital with Moscow. The latter has the greater hold on the affections and traditions of Russia. It has a prestige which Peter the Great could not undermine. It is the capital of the Russian heart. Napoleon was right when he held that Moscow was the capital to be struck by an invader of Russia.

Australia has one advantage which neither the United States nor Russia enjoyed when they created their artificial capitals. Its area is fixed and determined. The capital will always bear the same geographical relation to every Australian region that it will have in the beginning. In this country the capital is conveniently situated to only a very small section. The United States has expanded into regions that the founders of Washington thought would be wildernesses for many generations to come. Similarly Russia has grown so far and so fast that St. Petersburg is in a corner very remote to provinces that are populous and progressive, in regions that were not even Russian when Peter the Great began to drive the piles for the foundations of his capital.

SUBWAY HURTS CABBIES.

Theater Trade That Once Went to New York Jesus Now Goes to Cars.

"You'd never guess the difference the subway has made in our business," said the oldtime night cab driver, according to the New York Sun. "I should say that night fares from the theater district and Broadway have fallen off one-fourth since last December."

"It used to be that a man in evening clothes, especially if accompanied by a woman wearing garments easily soiled would hesitate before crowding into a surface car. As for walking from Broadway to one of the elevated roads, that was almost out of the question. The result was that the great majority of theater and opera patrons who could raise the price went home in carriages."

"Now it's different. After the theater the crowds walk to the restaurants for lunch, then they drift along to the subway entrance at Forty-second street and Broadway or at the Grand Central."

"Men and women who would scorn the elevated or surface cars when in evening dress do not balk at the subway. They find the stations and cars generally clean and roomy, and when they get up town where there is no one to see them they do not mind walking a few blocks to save a cab fare."

"Our greatest loss is in Brooklyn patrons. It used to be almost a sure thing that we'd get a bunch of Brooklyn people down as far as the Bridge at least. Then the Brooklyn people had to take a crosstown car or walk half way across the town at one end or the other to get an elevated train."

"Now the subway takes them right to the Bridge entrance. Why, now one can go from Forty-second street clear to the outskirts of Brooklyn without going from under shelter if the weather is bad."

"It's going to be still worse for us when they get the subway running under the river."

Hospitality.

Police (to tramp)—I want you, name and address.

Tramp (sarcastically)—Oh, yer do, yer? Well, me name is John Smith, an' me address is Number One, the open air. If yer call on me don't trouble ter knock, but just walk in.—Scottsman.

THE TALE OF A TALE

BY EDITH M. WILLETT.

It started on the small sofa in the alcove beside the reading lamp, and there were only two people in the room. One of them stood on the hearth rug, with his back to the fire, looking down on the other as she sat, fingering the MS. on her lap.

"Why do you want to read it?" she asked.

"Because you wrote it," he answered, with great simplicity.

She frowned. "You ought to say, it's because my other stories have been so successful, and I get such nice puffs in the papers!"

"Those reasons may suffice for the rest of the world, but they don't for me!"

Two hours later he stood in his own front hall, turning his pockets inside out by the light of the midnight oil, then he searched the front steps and examined the pavements outside, and finally patrolled a certain street to a certain house till a certain small hour of the morning, when he returned to his abode uttering unholy words.

"What are you looking for?" she demanded on entering the drawing room the next morning.

"Nothing," he answered, rising hastily from an evident inspection of the carpet. His face was pale, and his searching eye remained uneasily over the furniture.

"I thought you might have dropped something," she suggested, casually.

"Oh, no!" he responded defiantly.

"Well, what did you think of it?" she inquired.

"Oh!" he said with a start. "That story of yours? It was great—really absorbing! I assure you it kept me awake until four o'clock this morning!"

"And yet it is comparatively short. You must read very slowly! Do tell me what you like best about it."

"Oh, well," he stammered; "I liked it all immensely, but what appealed to me especially was that—er—scene where the heroine—er—gets the best of it."

He felt that he was doing well, but at this point she brought him back to earth.

"Do you think," she asked him, earnest and wide-eyed, "that Gregory ought to have done it?"

"What?" he asked, staggered for a moment. "What?" And then recollecting himself—"Yes." This stoutly. "I think Gregory was perfectly justified; I don't see how, under the circumstances, he could have done otherwise. I am quite certain that in his place I should have done just the same thing."

"What thing?" she asked, as she poked the fire with her back turned. Then, as he did not answer immediately, she said gently: "I don't think you quite understand what scene I referred to, but I'll show you in a moment if you'll just hand me the MS."

"The MS.?" he queried, blankly.

"The MS.," she repeated determinedly.

He took two turns up and down the room, then faced her, crimson and crestfallen.

"I'm extremely sorry to tell you," he said hoarsely, "that your MS. is—the arctic blue of her eyes from the truth upon his lips—is left behind."

He finished. "I hope you don't need it immediately?"

"N—no," she admitted; "not to-day, but I really must dispatch it to the publishers to-morrow."

"All right," he said. "I'll call in the morning!"

"With the MS.?" she asked him, smilingly.

"With the MS.," he echoed, despairingly.

And as he went out of the house he held a brief ineffectual conversation with the butler, punctuated with a five-dollar bill, and then paced the street for many hours—a prey to thoughts of forgery and flight.

It was the next morning and he had been talking volubly and long on different subjects when she at length managed to get in a word.

"Well," she asked, "have you got it?"

"What?" he answered quickly.

"The measles? No! Although you seemed to think so, judging from the way in which you avoided me at the reception last night, and again at the opera afterward. You wouldn't give me as much as a bow."

"I didn't see you," she told him.

"Where—where was I?" he interrupted to explain. "In the dress circle, on the opposite side, with my glasses leveled on your box."

"That was a waste of time," she said impatiently, "and so is this. What is the use hiding the truth any longer? Why will you not acknowledge that you've lost my MS.?"

"Because I haven't!" he answered doggedly.

"No!" (As she stared at him in amazement.) "If that MS. has disappeared, vanished, irreparably, you are responsible, and you alone!"

He strode to the door, then wheeling round, faced her.

"If I forgot your story," he said harshly, "it was because I was thinking only of you. If I was absent-minded, it was because you were present. If I—er—lost that MS., it was because, well, I suppose you know it—I had already lost my heart. That's all, Good-by!"

And he turned to go. But she was already at his elbow, and there was something in her hand—a typewritten parcel—a MS.

"It has been a pretty bad quarter of an hour, hasn't it?" she asked him, and her eyes were twinkling—"Thanks to your stories and mine. But you're not going yet?" (For he was turning to the door knob.) "It isn't late, and besides—"

Here she looked up at him, and—ah, well!—The clock ticked loudly and the fire crackled.—Valley Weekly.

THE PANAMA CANAL

NAVIGATION OF THE PROPOSED ISTHMIAN WATERWAY.

Some Interesting Particulars of Its Construction and Probable Length of Time It Will Take.

To make it possible to pass a ship from ocean to ocean, even by a high-level design, will require from six to eight years, and by one at sea level ten years, though possibly 12. Which of the two types, all things considered, is the better is a question requiring great thought for the proper answer writes William Barclay Parsons, in Century. On the one hand, there are required a greatly increased investment of capital and some delay in time although the latter in the life of such an enterprise is probably of small amount. The deciding factor will probably be the practical usefulness of the type when completed. No matter what the design, the canal cannot be navigated its entire length by large steamers with the freedom that they pass up and down a broad river. It is contemplated that the width of the canal at the bottom shall be about 150 feet giving a width on the surface of from 200 to 350 feet, according to the flatness of the side slopes, dependent on the varying local character of the rock or earth through which the canal will be dug. As large modern steamers have a beam of 75 feet, it is obvious that two such vessels cannot pass each other in the regular channel.

On arriving at either terminus the ship will report to the harbor master for a permit to pass, and if she is a sailing vessel, for a tug to take her through. After an inspection, the taking on of coal, supplies and a pilot, an being measured for and paying toll charges, the vessel will then receive an order entitling her to proceed. This order will be like a train order on a single-track railway, giving authority to go to a certain point, and then either to meet and pass a ship coming from the other end or to draw to one side and permit the other ship to pass or to get other orders to proceed further. The passing of ships will be arranged by constructing "sidings," that is, widenings of the channel into which a vessel can draw and moor its clusters of piles. When the passing is made the vessel then advances to the next siding where a vessel is expected all of which will be controlled by telegraphic orders from a central dispatcher's office, where there will be a chart showing the exact position of any ship at any time, corrected instantly by advices received from the local stations. Along the banks there will be semaphore signals by day and lights by night, indicating the position of obstructions or vessels ahead, so as to prevent collisions.

On arriving at a lock the steamer will find a structure similar in principle to the small canal locks with which the reader is familiar, but vastly larger. These locks will have a length of about 1,000 feet and a width in the clear of 100 feet, in order to accommodate not only the steamers 80 feet long now building, but to allow for such increase in size as may be realized. The gates closing the locks at the downstream end will have a height equal to the depth of the canal the height to lift and, say, ten feet of surplus, or a total of 75 to perhaps 100 feet, according to conditions—dimensions far in excess of those of any other lock gates in the world. As soon as the lock is entered and the ship made fast so that it cannot be moved about by the in or outrushing water and yet may rise or fall with the change of level, the great gates behind her will be closed. A water admitted into the lock from the higher level or drawn off into the lower as the vessel is ascending or descending. When the new level is reached the other gates are opened, and once more the vessel continues her journey between the banks crowded to the water's edge with the wild tangle of a tropical jungle or the long-leaved banana trees set out in regular rows in plantations. On arriving at the far terminus the pilot is dropped and the vessel disappears at sea.

American Bank in Japan.

An American bank in Japan, as a profitable enterprise and a great aid to the American manufacturer, is a suggestion from C. A. Francis of the Higher Technical school of Tokio, who also advises his fellow-Yankees to study Japanese manufacturing conditions and needs. One Tokio shop employing from 15 to 20 workmen makes by hand a sewing machine which is claimed to be better than a famous American product of which it is a copy. It is sold for nine yen, while a poor quality of the American machine costs from 40 to 50 yen. How shall Uncle Sam's agents demonstrate that their companies make certain machine tools which do this work cheaper than they are now doing it and that no more capital will be needed in the installing of the plant?

Army Kitchens.

Traveling kitchens, which have long been in use in the Russian army and which did much to increase the comfort of the soldiers during the long battles of the recent war, are now being tried in the French maneuvers with a view to their introduction into the French army.

Canadian Horses in China.

It is found that horses from Canada become acclimated in China more readily than those which are imported from Australia, and they seem to take more naturally to the novel diet of grass, barley and rice straw.

GETTING BACK TO NATURE

French Peasant Who Had His Own Idea of France's Principal Danger.

The French peasant who, since the days of the revolution, has turned all France into a kind of walled garden, is still closely in touch with nature, and in spite of aridators and politicians, his presence in the cottage, to which he brings the snags and cunning of the fields, makes for national health. In proof of this, says Youth's Companion, is a little scene reproduced by one of the authors of "Sketches on the Old Road Through France to Florence."

Between Argenton and Alencon the writer fell to conversing with a peasant who, with immense patience, was engaged in stirring the earth with vigor into harvest. He also professed himself interested in politics and economics, and willingly talked on these subjects.

"There is only one thing," the peasant said, at last, "that France has to fear."

"You mean," said the writer, "this religious question—the dispute with church and pope?"

"No, I don't mean that."

"Do you think there's any fear of another German war?"

"I don't know. I wasn't thinking of that."

"I suppose you are not afraid of socialism?"

"Not at all."

"Well, then, what is the only thing France has to fear?"

"Hail," said the peasant, and went on digging.

A SPANIARD'S INVENTION.

Ingenuous Apparatus for the Control of Distant Electric Power.

Telekino is the invention of Don Bernardo Torres Quevedo, a distinguished Spanish engineer, who has been experimenting successfully with an apparatus for the control of distant electric power by means of wireless telegraphy. He intends to apply his invention to vessels and make his public trials with them. The transmitting station was a wireless telegraphic apparatus. The boat carried a battery of accumulators, a motor for driving the propeller, another for the rudder, and two servo motors for operating the mechanism of the other motors. The servo motors were connected directly with the telekino, whereby they formed a single apparatus. Hertz waves were received by the telekino; this controls the servo motors, which sent currents either to control the rudder motor or the propeller motor so as to govern both the steering and the propulsion of the boat. Taking up his position at the transmitting station, Senor Quevedo began manipulating the transmitter, whereupon the boat, containing numerous press representatives, as if by magic, slowly moved forward, gradually attaining a high speed, turning, twisting, tacking, advancing, or retreating just as if it were being guided by an expert steersman. The boat executed all manner of maneuvers without a hitch under the sole guidance of the inventor on shore.

VETERAN POSTMASTERS.

Two Who Have Served Uncle Sam in That Capacity for Very Long Periods.

Another of the many instances where faithful service has proved a barrier against interference for political reasons with the service of a Massachusetts postmaster is that of John S. Fay, of Marlboro, who has been in charge of that office since April 26, 1865, when he was appointed by President Johnson at a salary of \$1,100. He had been successively reappointed, twice by Grant, once by Hayes, Arthur, Harrison and McKinley, and came under Mr. Cleveland's special care in each of his two terms. Mr. Fay has over two years yet to serve under the reappointment given by President Roosevelt February 23, 1903, when the salary was advanced to \$2,500 per year.

Milo T. Winchester is believed to hold the long-service record as postmaster. He is still performing his duties in charge of the office at South Amenia, Dutchess county, New York under the commission first given him July 19, 1849. The record was held for many years by Roswell Beardsley at North Lansing (N. Y.) office. He was appointed June 23, 1823, and served until his death, November 3, 1902, at the age of 93.

Liquor and Insurance.

At the annual meeting of the Atlatney and General Insurance company held in Birmingham recently the chairman announced that the mortality rate, favorable to the company, or the lives insured had again been maintained and that in the 21 years of the company's existence the mortality had not yet exceeded 50 per cent. of what might have been expected from ordinary standard table of the Institute of Actuaries, which represented an enormous saving of interest on capital that otherwise would have been paid in claims. He attributed the satisfactory mortality record largely to the members abstaining from the use of alcoholic liquor.

Electricity in Siberia.

Almost all the towns in Siberia are having arc lights for street use and incandescent lights for houses, and the larger proportion of the people in Siberia have never seen gas, which they regard as a illuminant of a past age.

PRINCESS AS A HOUSEWIFE.

She of Wales Knits Husband's Socks and Sees That He Wears Them.

Like her mother before her, the princess of Wales is a first rate housekeeper, and though she is a very busy woman socially, there are but a few things in the management of her household which she does not understand and many which she personally superintends.

The princess has no liking for sitting with idle hands, and she is never without some sort of needlework. She not only knits the prince of Wales socks, but sees that he wears them. Once, for instance, when the prince, after a long day's shooting, returned home tired and wet, the princess was having her tea and the sportsman were all quite ready for their butler-careful wife that she is—the princess would not give her husband any until he had changed his wet boots and stockings, and he though laughing and protesting, had to do her bidding.

The princess is an excellent mother, and both she and the prince are very anxious that their children should be brought up on the simplest lines possible. When they are at York cottage they have their little ones with them a great deal, says Home Notes.

Formerly the hall was constantly used by the small princess. One day, however, a visitor fell over a hoop belonging to Prince Edward, and now the children have a special play room of their own.

SENSE OF THE TURTLE.

Reptile Possesses Remarkable Instinct for Finding Nesting Ground.

During the summer months, from May to August, the big sea turtles lay their eggs in the beach. They come possibly hundreds of miles, and if undisturbed, will land within a few yards of the same place year after year, says Forest and Stream. They crawl up the beach in the night and make their nest in the sand just above high water mark. I have watched them from behind a sandhill, but a few feet away.

They dig the hole with their hind flippers, and after covering it over, first filling it with eggs, they will go a few feet and make another place. I always thought as a blind, for one looks just like the other. They lay each month usually during the high tides of that month, beginning in May and ending in August, from 90 to 185 eggs.

During the summer I found and brought into camp 2,755 eggs. I put some in the sand near our camp and in 27 days the top eggs hatched, the rest in three days more. The little turtles would dig out, raise their little heads and sniff the air a moment, then start for the river, 100 yards away. It was always a mystery to me how a turtle could find the same place on the shore. When a short distance out at sea it all looks alike—just sandy ridges, with scrub palmetto and coarse grass.

HIGH LIFE IN TOMSK.

Siberian City That Comes Near to Being Worth a Few Days Sojourn.

Tomsk, Siberia, is not such a dreadful place. A traveler writes of it: "After leaving the governor we paid a visit to the shops of Tomsk in order to complete our outfit. We were able to buy apples newly arrived from the Caucasus, tea from China—only 200 miles away, and brought by a sledge or drosky by the overland trade routes first opened by Peter the Great—and many kinds of goods from Germany such as kodaks, photographic material and all kinds of up-to-date articles."

"We also paid a visit to a barber, who could compare favorably with one of the first-class barbers in the west end of London, and was quite as dear, charging as a shilling for a shave and a haircut. I was in every way very favorably impressed by the town. With a population of about 60,000, it is as rich in churches and public buildings as any English or American town with five times the number of inhabitants. "Moreover the Tomsk university is an imposing building and contains two faculties—those of medicine and law. This capital, in fact, takes the third place in educational importance in the empire."

Bark of Sequoias.

California's giant trees, the sequoias, thousands of years old, have been preserved to this day because of their enormously thick bark. From time to time, in the course of ages, forest fires have swept through the big tree lands, destroying everything, yet only scorched for a couple of inches' depth or so the almost fireproof bark. The flames having carbonized that much of the bark, could not penetrate farther, for the carbonized portion formed an absolutely fireproof covering for the remainder of the interior bark.

Mark of Degeneracy.

Mitchett—Young McSeedy, who went through the fortune his parents left him, was arrested to-day for stealing a dollar.

Gauss—What degeneracy! His father never thought of taking less than a million.—Smart Set.

Back in Chicago.

Dearborn—And did you shake the dust from your feet when you left New York?

Wabash—Well, I don't know that I shook it from my feet exactly, but I know I got rid of all the dust I had, all right.—Yonkers Statesman.

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WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, New Richmond House, Paducah, Ky.

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RIVER NEWS

River Stages.
Cairo, 23.7 falling.
Chattanooga, 4.8 falling.
Cincinnati, 18.2 falling.
Evansville, 15.6 falling.
Florence, 3.6 falling.
Johnsonville, 7.0 falling.
Louisville, 7.1 falling.
Mt. Carmel, 6.1 falling.
Nashville, 10.8 falling.
Pittsburg, 4.4 falling.
St. Louis, 12.2 falling.
Mt. Vernon, 15.4 falling.
Paducah, 15.7 falling.
Burnside, 3.8 falling.
Carthage, 5.0 falling.

The steamer Chattanooga is due today from Chattanooga, Tenn.

Captain James Koger expects to start the City of Saltville back in business about next week. She is still at Carondelet.

The steamer City of Memphis left yesterday for the Tennessee river where she remains until next Monday night.

The Butterfield came in yesterday from Clarksville and left at once for Nashville.

This morning at 8 o'clock the Dick Fowler skips out for Cairo and comes back tonight about 11 o'clock.

The Joe Fowler comes in today from Evansville and departs at once on her return that way.

The John S. Hopkins went to Evansville yesterday and comes back tomorrow.

The steamer Kentucky comes out of the Tennessee river tonight and remains here until 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon before getting out on her return that way.

The Peters Lee leaves Cincinnati today and gets here about next Saturday on her way down to Memphis. She is several days behind time.

The Georgia Lee is due up tomorrow bound from Memphis to Cincinnati.

REFUSES DIVORCE EVIDENCE

Society Man Adjudged in Contempt of Court at Asheville.

Asheville, N. C., Feb. 20.—There are important developments in the Mills case. Gifford Stickleather, a prominent young society man whom Mills is suing for \$100,000 and who made affidavits he had visited Mrs. Mills alone in her room, has refused to testify. He is adjudged in contempt of court and will have to testify or go to jail. Several society people were subpoenaed today. The case was adjourned tonight to be resumed in New York Thursday morning.

I see everything in this New York hotel is sterilized—even the air, everything but the guests' life.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Friends and Foes.
Said a Kiss to a Smile, "Why, how do you do?"
I'm sure I should like to live always with you."
Said the Smile to the Kiss, "I'm sure I shall be
Delighted to have you live always with me."
So they live and they love, and neither offends;
They're always together and always are friends.

Said a Frown to a Word, "Now, don't look so sour;
Let's see if we cannot be friends for an hour."
Said the Word to the Frown, "I'm willing to try."
Altho' I'm afraid of the look in your eye."
In less than a minute a quarrel arose;
They fought and they parted, and now they are foes.

—Arthur Macy, in the Youth's Companion.

What Red Coral Is.

The red coral—that is used for necklaces is a horny axis which supports a number of soft-bodied, coral-like animals, or polyps, the entire structure bearing a strong resemblance to a small shrub. The fishermen, after they have brought this shrub-like colony to the surface, clean the soft animal matter away, preserving the red core, or axis, which is sold as jewelry. Although red coral contains some lime, it is largely composed of a substance akin to horn, and, like horn, it takes a fine polish. Horn, wool and other animal substances of this nature almost invariably change their color when brought into intense heat.

—From "Nature and Science" in St. Nicholas.

Friendship With Wild Life.

If a fairy had ever offered to grant me three wishes, "the full confidence of wild animals" would surely have been one of them, and probably the first. If we seek opportunities to befriend wild creatures, and take advantage of them, we shall often find, as I have done, that there is no lack of response on the part of the animals. I once walked up to a pine skink, as he was feeding on the ground, and picked him up in my hand. He did not seem a bit alarmed, and when a few minutes later, I set him down, he continued his search for food within a few inches of my feet. On another occasion a yellow-throated vireo allowed me to lift her from her nest when I wished to count her eggs, and nestled down comfortably on her treasures the moment I put her back. With a forefinger I once stroked the back of a red-breasted nuthatch as he was busy feeding on a tree. —From Ernest Harold Baynes' "Keeping 'Open House' for the Birds" in St. Nicholas.

Clever Mr. Thrush.

Myra and Tessie were starting for school one blowy day in spring. The wind came puffing through the trees and up the road. It twisted Tessie's coat around her body until she could hardly walk.

"What a windy day!" she exclaimed when she got her breath.

"But it's getting spring," said Myra. "The brook just sounds as if it was singing 'Spring is coming! Spring is coming!' And there's a pair of thrushes beginning to build a nest in the old apple tree near the fence. I gave them some crumbs from my own breakfast this morning."

As they came to the apple tree near the fence a great gust of wind rushed through its branches and blew Myra's hat off.

"There goes my hat!" said Myra. "Catch it!"

The hat flew up in the air, circled a few times, and settled on a little branch of the apple tree and stuck there.

Myra began to cry. "I can't go to school without a hat, and oh—what will mamma say?"

Ponto, who always went with Myra as far as the gate, was sorry. He sat down and barked at the hat, but it did not budge.

Then Tessie threw up a stone but the stone only shook the branch a little.

Then Patrick came and good naturedly climbed the tree, but the branch was too slender for him to get near the hat, and he could not touch it, even with his stick. Myra cried harder than ever.

Then Mr. Thrush came along. "Dear me," he chirped to Mrs. Thrush, "there's that sweet little girl who gives us crumbs crying for her hat. I'll have to get it for her myself?" He flew to the twig where the hat was caught, gave two or three little pecks at the ribbon that held it, and the hat swung off, flew around, and fell at Myra's feet!

"I always knew, dear," twittered Mrs. Thrush, "that you had more sense than those stupid human creatures! Why didn't they think of flying up and pecking to ribbon loose?" —Eva Lovett Carson.

Mr. Negutary, a subject of the Mikado, is credited by rumor with a scheme for buying from the Canadian Pacific Railway 50,000 acres of land in Alberta suitable for wheat and sugar beet culture and settling on the tract a colony of industrious, forehanded Japanese farmers.

WASHINGTON'S ANNIVERSARY

THE BANKS AND POSTOFFICE CLOSE TOMORROW FOR HOLIDAY.

The Schools Dismiss This Afternoon to Remain Out Until Monday on Account of That Date.

The anniversary of Washington's birthday is tomorrow and is regarded as a semi-holiday the country over. The postoffice here will be closed except from 9 until 10 o'clock in the morning, while the mail carriers make only one delivery. The banks recognize the day by keeping closed, but other than this no suspension of business occurs.

Many of the public school rooms give entertainments this afternoon, commemorative of the occasion, the most elaborate being at the McKinley building in Mechanicsburg, where a several hours' program will be rendered by the students, under direction of Miss Emma Morgan, the principal, and her assistants.

This afternoon when the students are dismissed they are liberated from their studies until the first of next week, as the birthday anniversary is always recognized in the public educational institutions, and also many of the private ones.

A number of entertainments will be given this evening and tomorrow night in honor of the occasion.

FLAG WHIPPED AWAY.

Wind Has Reduced its Length to About Four Feet Now.

Only about four feet is left of the handsome flag streaming from the county court house cupola, and it will shortly have to be replaced with another new one. The flag was attached to the pole last fall and has been unfurled ever since. The blasts of winter wind have flapped the flag so constantly for the past few months that it has whipped itself to a frazzled end.

The flag was about twenty feet long when first raised.

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NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The weather was very changeable yesterday and last night. Exceedingly warm at noon, raining slightly in the afternoon and again early in the evening, this changed to slight snowing, this changed to snow about 11:30 o'clock. At 3:30 this morning it was snowing hard with prospects of a heavy fall.

—Maud Curry, colored, died of fever at 1217 Madison street, and this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock the funeral services will be held at the Seventh and Trimble street Christian church, with interment following at Oak Grove cemetery. She was 26 years of age and wife of Robert Curry, the courteous and polite colored porter of The Columbia building on Broadway between Fifth and Sixth.

—The handsome new office furniture for The Palmer, arrived yesterday was installed.

—Today comes up in the police court for trial the warrant charging Charles Slaughter with operating a gambling den on the third floor above Frank Just's barber shop on North Fourth street.

"How high did he climb?" "Dat ain't de question. How fur he fell is what he can't make out. He didn't have time ter measure de distance comin' down." —Atlanta Constitution.

Bishop Stang, of Massachusetts, died at St. Paul.

MAYFIELDIANS SCOOP IT UP

ACCORDING TO HABIT, MAYFIELD PEOPLE QUICKLY BUY ALL WHISKEY.

Four Paducahans Made Business Good in the Bootlegging Line Outside That City Monday.

Chief Collins Tuesday got word from Mayfield authorities to keep the Paducah "bootleggers" at home, as Monday a bunch of four characters well known in this city, loaded up on whiskey which they carried down to just outside Mayfield in Graves county and began bootlegging, disposing of many gallons. The goods went like hot cakes, everybody coming along taking a jug, and disposing of all their viands, the Paducahans quickly returned home.

The Mayfield Messenger of Tuesday says regarding the invasion of that section:

"Paducah 'bootleggers' were prevalent in the section east of the city Monday. The news was circulated around that certain persons, and they were from Paducah, were selling booze outside the city limits east of the city. Sheriff W. L. Brand got wise and sent his deputies, John Galoway, Bowd Sullivan and John Covington on the outlook for the man who was dispensing the corn spirits. The alleged violators of the law also got wise and escaped before the officers could get them in charge. It is said that the men dealing out the whiskey were from Paducah."

WIVES MUST BE CATHOLICS

Denver Bishop Forbids Men to Marry Women of Other Creeds.

Denver, Col., Feb. 19.—In a pastoral letter Bishop N. C. Natz has forbidden marriages between Catholic men and non-Catholic women in the diocese of Colorado. The marriage of Catholic women to non-Catholic men is discouraged, but is still permitted by the bishop under the restrictions heretofore.

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SHOOTS HERSELF; SUES HOSPITAL FOR \$20,000

Woman Says She Was Not Properly Guarded While in Institution.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Nellie Malo, 2829 Princeton avenue, filed suit for \$20,000 against the Lakeside Hospital yesterday in the superior court. Mrs. Malo alleges carelessness and neglect of duty on the part of officials of the hospital that resulted in her attempting to destroy herself during an attack of insanity. She inflicted on herself injuries the effects of which, she says, will remain with her through life. Mrs. Malo shot herself while in the hospital.

BISHOP FITZGERALD IS NEAR TO DEATH

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 20.—Right Reverend Edward Fitzgerald, who celebrated his fortieth anniversary as Bishop of Catholic church on February 3, is critically ill tonight and his life is almost despaired of.

The Bishop is seventy-three years of age and was afflicted with paralysis seven years ago. At times he has improved to such an extent that he could walk around with crutches, but his illness assumed serious phase yesterday morning, and at St. Joseph Infirmary tonight it was said that the bishop was in a precarious condition.

Kansas has abolished capital punishment.

PEANUT COMPANY ENJOINS JUDGE DAVID CROSS

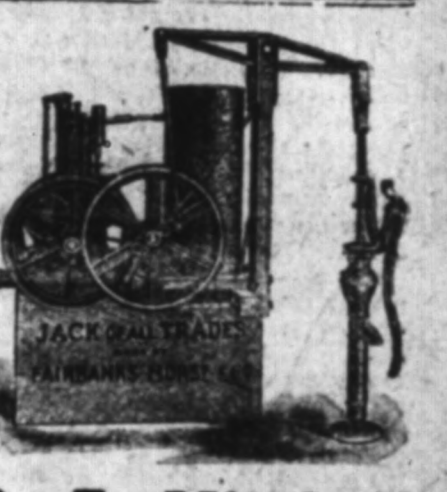
JUDGE REED OF CIRCUIT COURT WILL NOT PERMIT POLICE TRIBUNAL JUDGE, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, TO TRY THE WARRANT CHARGING THE SOUTHERN PEANUT COMPANY WITH MAINTAINING A NUISANCE BY LETTING DUST FLY FROM THE PEANUT FACTORY OUT OVER THE SURROUNDING NEIGHBORHOOD.

The Southern Peanut company yesterday got out an injunction from Judge Reed of the circuit court restraining Judge Cross of the city police court from trying the warrant John Holmes, Michael Williams and others got out charging the peanut people with maintaining a nuisance at their plant on First and Washington streets, by permitting dust to fly from the factory over the surrounding neighborhood. On the peanut people making application for the injunction, Judge Reed issued the necessary order restraining Judge Cross from taking any action on the warrant until further orders from the circuit court, which is higher in authority than the police tribunal.

Mr. Holmes is chief engineer of the waterworks plant at First and Washington, while Mr. Williams is superintendent of the marine ways on the opposite corner, both their plants being across from the peanut factory. Mr. Holmes several months ago filed suit in the circuit court against the peanut company asking for \$2,500 damages on account of the dust flying hourly into Mr. Holmes' home across the street the year round. Mr. Holmes in this damage suit also asked the circuit court for an injunction, restraining the peanut people from permitting the dirt and dust to

fly over the neighborhood. When the peanut people improved conditions, the injunction was dropped by Mr. Holmes last fall, but there has never yet come to trial the portion of the litigation wherein the wants \$2,500 damages. Several days ago Mr. Holmes, Mr. Williams and others got a warrant in the police court, charging the peanut people with maintaining a nuisance. Judge Cross had set the warrant for trial yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, but just before then the peanut concern owners filed the injunction suit securing an order from Judge Reed in the circuit court preventing Judge Cross from hearing the warrant until further notice from the other judge. This stayed proceedings, and nothing can now be done by Judge Cross.

In its petition for injunction the peanut people set up the contention that there has not yet been disposed of the suit for \$2,500 damages Mr. Holmes has pending in the circuit court against the peanut people, who further state in the application for the injunction that if Judge Cross is permitted to now try the nuisance warrant the police tribunal will be trying to supersede the circuit court jurisdiction, inasmuch as the pending question has not yet been settled by the latter in the \$2,500 litigation. The temporary restraining order was issued yesterday by Judge Reed, who Saturday hears arguments as to whether he will make the injunction permanent or whether he will dismiss it and let Judge Cross proceed to try the nuisance warrant. The action is an unusual one and the first of its kind to come up for a long while here.



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